THE ATHENÆUM.

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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

ON CANT.

Canto quæ solitus. VIRG.

THE motto prefixed may serve as a kind of definition of my subject; for *cant* is, in reality, an *accustomed formula* of words employed on certain occasions—the *chant* or cry adopted by parties, sects or professions, repeated from habit or imitation, without any other design in the speaker than that of saying what has been usual in similar circumstances. The beggar in the street who addresses passengers with "Heaven bless your honour! Health and prosperity to you," &c. cannot be supposed to take any real interest in the welfare of those on whom he bestows his benedictions: he only uses the cant of his trade, and does not expect that it should be taken for more than it is worth. The same is the case with other canters. They employ habitual forms of speech through a sort of *bienseance*, or regard to decorum, which the inexperienced may, indeed, if they please, take for earnest, but which no one conversant with the world considers as such.

Cant, therefore, is different from hypocrisy, though, perhaps, originating from it, and though hypocrisy generally employs a cant. In the use of cant there is, doubtless, somewhat of an intention to appear in a favourable light to those to whom it is addressed; but this scarcely amounts to a serious purpose of deception, and in some instances is totally free from it. Thus, when in the cant of politeness a man calls himself the devoted humble servant of another, he has no idea of being understood according to the literal sense of these words; he only wishes to be regarded as a well-bred man. Real hypocrisy seldom confines itself to cant. On the contrary, an artful hypocrite will studiously avoid that phraseology which common use has rendered un-

meaning, and will perhaps seek for credit by affecting a blunt disregard of the ordinary forms of civility.

The variety of cants is as great as that of the different conditions and callings of men. Some, however, stand pre-eminent on account of the frequency and consequence with which they are brought before the public. A brief notice of these, with their several characteristics, will form the subject of the present paper.

Political cant is one of the most noted and prominent species; and notwithstanding the daily proofs of its inanity, it still exerts no small influence over the minds of the credulous and ignorant. Each party in a state has its own appropriate cant; and states employ a cant in their transactions with each other, which is regarded as common property. The public good is a common-place equally belonging to all these cants, though variously modified according to circumstances and situations. The monarch laments the necessity of laying additional burdens upon his dear subjects, but the public good imperiously demands such sacrifices, which, however, he hopes, will not be of long duration: in the mean time he is resolved in his own mind not to abandon any scheme of ambition or cupidity in which he is engaged, whatever his dear subjects may suffer. These patriotic sentiments are re-echoed in addresses from the people, expressive of the highest confidence in the wisdom and benevolence of the royal breast, though perhaps at the same time associations are forming for effecting a compulsory change of measures. In these cases the language on each side passes with the experienced only as words of course, and no surprize is excited on finding not the least correspondence in actions.

The cant of party delights to dwell on general terms. Thus the watch-word with one is the *constitution*, with the other, *reform*, each knowing that by interpretation any thing or nothing can be made of either of these words. A very common cant of the party in power is to express a confident hope of unanimity, although they may be conscious that they have acquired their stations by fomenting as much as possible the spirit of division. A general election is the period at which, in this country, cant is most triumphant, filling the columns of every newspaper, and the walls of every empty house. Its basis is the shibboleth of each party, combined with the personal protestations of the individual candidate. Thus, one in great letters parades his *independence;* another, his attachment to *king and constitution;* a third, his zeal for the *protestant religion;* while all agree in proffering the most active and disinterested services to their worthy constituents. In many of these cases, the mockery of profession is so gross, that one might suppose the writers had adopted the line of Horace,

Virginibus puerisque canto.

But the most dignified display of political cant is in the manifestos and memorials issued from belligerent courts. The most comprehensive philanthropy, the strictest adherence to good faith and the principles of

of public justice, and the most laudable spirit of moderation are assumed by all in turn, who avow no other wish than to stop the effusion of blood and restore the blessings of peace to mankind. The late Catharine of Russia was the most conspicuous canter of her time, and was distinguished for the benevolence of her sentiments, and her frequent pious appeals to heaven for the sincerity of her declarations. At present the emperor Napoleon seems to have taken her place, who, good man! would live in perfect peace and quiet, had he not the misfortune of being surrounded with quarrelsome neighbours. It must, however, be acknowledged, that he is not the only imperial or royal proficient in this way.

A particular species of the cant of sovereigns is that of prefacing all their severe and tyrannical acts with self-applied epithets of justice and humanity. Thus when the patriot Patkul was so cruelly sacrificed to the vengeance of Charles XII. of Sweden, an officer read the sentence in the following terms: "It is hereby made known to be the express order of his majesty, our *most merciful* sovereign, that this man, who is a traitor to his country, be broken upon the wheel and quartered, &c." "What mercy!" exclaimed the poor criminal. In like manner, those theologians who maintain that the great majority of mankind were created for the deliberate purpose of being consigned to everlasting torments, usually couple their horrid doctrine with solemn assertions of the infinite goodness of the Creator. The humane court of Inquisition is remarkable for a cant of this kind, and it never submits a culprit to the torture without expressing the tenderest concern for his temporal and eternal welfare.

The *cant of religion* has, if possible, played a greater part on the theatre of the world than that of politics; indeed, with a large proportion of mankind, religion has always been nothing more than a cant. This may be safely predicated of all those who, while they have it continually in their mouths, are never swayed by its precepts in any action of their lives in which their worldly interest is concerned. No sect has a right to reproach another on this head: they are all

Et cantare pares, & respondere parati.

If powerful establishments seem on one hand to have less motive for canting than their weaker rivals, as being less dependent on public opinion; on the other, the consciousness of exciting envy by their opulence and high pretensions operates to inspire them with the cant of humility and moderation. The haughtiest priest that the world ever saw assumed the title of "the servant of the servants of God," at a time when he expected that kings and emperors should kiss his toe and hold his stirrup. In countries where the civil authority has so far prevailed over the ecclesiastical as to enforce a political toleration of different religions, it is curious to remark how the predominant sect has accommodated a cant to its situation. "God forbid that they should think of forcing men's consciences, or denying to any of their brethren the right of private judgment!" All who dissent from them are, to be

be sure, in the wrong, and their blindness and perversity are to be lamented; but they disclaim all methods of bringing back the stray sheep into the fold, except those of lenity and persuasion. Meantime they do not hesitate to hold up the separatists to the hatred and reproach of their fellow-subjects as guilty of the heinous sin of schism; and they strenuously support every unjust and impolitic restriction which ancient prejudice has imposed upon them. Such a church boasts of being *tolerant*, that is, of *enduring* what it cannot prevent. It may surely be affirmed that toleration in this sense is a mere cant-word.

Religious cant displays itself in nothing more than in the practice of calling in Providence on all occasions. I am sufficiently aware that a real belief of providential interferences in cases of importance has pervaded all faiths, nor do I mean to censure the pious application of it, whatever may be my opinion of the justness of such application. But when Te Deum is ordered to be sung by both parties after a dubious battle, manifestly for the purpose of raising the spirits of a desponding people; or when the most trivial incidents are construed into proofs of the divine favour by an itinerant fanatic; who does not recognize the cant of hypocrisy? In the time of Cromwell, when the *language* of piety was that of every department in the state, we may be well assured that in many cases it was nothing more than a cant. No where did it prevail more than in the army. A commander, who from good intelligence had marched a troop of horse to surprize the enemy's quarters, in his dispatches pretended to have had an answer to his prayers instigating him to the attempt. A council of war always began business with seeking the Lord for direction, while the general had in his pocket the plan of operations which he had concerted with his confidential officers. The Scotch preachers who compelled old Leven to quit his strong post at Dunbar in the confidence of a victory promised to their prayers, were honest enthusiasts; but Cromwell, when he exclaimed, at the enemy's approach, "The Lord has delivered them into our hands," well knew that he had long been employing all his artifice to bring them to this resolution.

Moral cant, at least till lately, was become more fashionable in this country than religious cant; and to this head I fear must be referred much of the pure and refined sentiment with which the public are treated on various occasions. Thus, the solemn and pathetic lectures on morality which are delivered at the bar in trials for crim-con, or for other flagrant violations of the laws of virtue, can scarcely avoid this designation, when it is known that a prior fee would have secured all the speaker's eloquence to the opposite party. I dare not affirm that the zeal manifested in the senate against corruption and public abuses is a cant; although, when we find the same orators when in place entirely forgetting their former language, and defending the very enormities against which they had so loudly declaimed, we must conclude either that some extraordinary process of conviction has suddenly taken place in their minds, or that they were merely before reciting a part in the drama of opposition. The *cant of sentimentality*, which

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is a kind of sickly and overstrained morality, may be mentioned under this head. Its most copious source is in plays and novels. Sterne was one of those who dealt most largely in this commodity and brought it into fashion. He had a crowd of imitators, who, as usual, exaggerated their original, and carried the affectation of fine feeling to the borders of burlesque. On the stage the comedies termed sentimental gave the tone, which is still followed by our modern dramatists, but with the addition of caricature, and a most unnatural combination of qualities, so that nothing is now more common among the dramatis personæ than generous sharpers and benevolent banditti. The public kindly applauds all the cant put into the mouths of these worthies, while the authors laugh and fill their pockets.

Of other cants, that of *authorship* is not one of the least conspicuous. A versifier, who with infinite pains has strung together a parcel of rhymes, which, after every preliminary of oblique puffing, he gives to the public, affects to regard his performances as mere trifles, composed for his private amusement, and without the most distant view to fame. "Nos hæc novimus esse nihil." "His indulgent friends have been pleased to think them worthy of the light, otherwise he should have condemned them to merited obscurity. Some pieces, indeed, had already got into print without his knowledge, and his principal object is, to give in a more correct form what he could not recall."

Even Pope was not above this kind of cant. Though more a poet by profession than most of the versifying tribe, one of his favourite topics in his letters, as Dr. Johnson observes, is an affected disparagement of his own poetry. He writes, he says, "when he has just nothing else to do." He constantly pretends the utmost insensibility to censure and criticism, and yet composed the Dunciad. The same indifference is affected at the present day by many, who are in agonies on opening a review. As to the cant of pretending to write for the public good, since it has been assumed by every compiler who works by the sheet with the aid of paste and scissars, creditable authors have scarcely ventured to use it.

Criticism itself has its cant, of which one of the most provoking instances to a poor condemned author is the affected exclamations of hardship and misery on the part of the critic, in being obliged to drudge through the wretched stuff that every month obtrudes upon the public, though without such stuff our periodical censors would not have an existence. The royal pronoun *we*, the fiction of a board of greybeards sitting in solemn judgment round a table, and the assumed dignity of an office, frequently the self-creation of conceit and inexperience, are other examples of the cant belonging to the critical trade.

There is no species of cant so strongly marked by a jargon of peculiar phraseology as that of connoisseurship in the fine arts. The connoisseur's vocabulary is besprinkled with a number of indefinite and metaphorical terms, which convey no precise ideas to proficients themselves, who are found widely to differ in their application of them

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to different performances. Their chief purpose seems to be, to furnish with a set of knowing phrases those who think themselves obliged to talk about a thing, whether they have any clear conceptions of it or not.

I shall not lengthen this paper by enumerating the several kinds of professional cant, of which the essence is a speciousness and pretence originally adopted for the purpose of deception, but continued through habit and established form, like the lawyer's wig and the clergyman's cassock. This may have its use in the common intercourse of society, yet it will always be disdained by commanding talents and high-spirited integrity.

RUSTICUS.

LETTER RESPECTING THE LATE MR. JONES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE tribute in your last Magazine to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Jones, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity-college, Cambridge, is most grateful to the feelings of all those who, without having enjoyed the same intimacy as was the peculiar happiness of the writer of that Memoir, are yet able, though from a knowledge necessarily more confined, to attest, that in so masterly a sketch of departed excellence, the warmth of friendship has given no colouring which did not actually belong to the original. If with such a testimonial any lighter circumstance might be blended, then it would be pardonable to add, that in the sportiveness of social converse, where even the grave do not rigorously condemn minute deviations from strict propriety, the native purity of his mind was most eminently displayed; and that such besides was the firmness of its polish, as to remain through life unspotted by the world.

Satisfied, then, and delighted with the homage of ingenuous and disinterested gratitude, harmonizing so completely with the character to which it is offered, there had been neither necessity nor temptation for another to come forward on this occasion, except for different reasons, and which have been suggested by the memorial itself.

Reflecting on the material benefit which, it is stated, and with a justice which none will question, that the world would certainly have derived from the possession of those papers, which a deference to the earnest request of the writer, and most strongly expressed a short time before his death, has very properly withdrawn from the public eye, is it possible to forbear asking, whether in an age when sceptical opinions respecting a Providence so widely prevail, a record of some of Mr. Jones's most powerful and favourite modes of argument in deducing a contriver from the contrivance, might not be extended, without any violation of the wishes of the dead, to a larger circle than the attendants on the lectures of his successor? The consolation which he

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felt and manifested in his last moments from the belief of having employed the abilities with which God had blessed him to the advantage of his fellow-creatures, affords a strong presumption that such a detail, if it could be given, would not be displeasing to so benevolent a spirit. The life of Maclaurin, the admirable commentator on Newton, a name revered by the deceased, presents an excellent model for such a description.

In the memoir there is also another matter alluded to, and of the first importance—a more than conceived change in the later sentiments of Mr. Jones on various speculative points both of religion and politics. The revolutions in a mind of such vast capacity, narrowed also in so small a degree by interest, vanity, and other unworthy motives, form an object which none, who would explore the march of intellect matured by experience, can contemplate with indifference. But the conclusions, in which after long and varied research genius seeks repose, are calculated upon being unfolded not merely to gratify a curiosity exempt from reproach, but to serve a higher purpose. And in the present instance, where extraordinary talents were combined with uncommon worth, the difficulties and doubts of many anxious but less able inquirers might be considerably abated, and the froward petulance of others who decide without reflecting, be put to the blush.

To him, Sir, who now addresses you, Mr. Jones has more than once mentioned the following passage in the Burial service, as producing in his mind a forcible conviction of the scriptural sense of some controverted doctrines in theology: "Then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all." If this be one of the points on which he found reason, as he advanced in life, to alter his opinion, the powers that be would not condemn the disclosure. But to your present correspondent no intimation of such a change in the religious tenets of Mr. Jones was ever made, neither is he acquainted with any alteration in his political notions, except such as the events both at home and abroad of a period fast approaching to twenty years produced in him, and in every other rational supporter of what are called whig principles. Independently of the memoir, the reverse might rather have been inferred, from an early and continued adherence to the same public characters till the close of life; nor can the pen which is now in motion dictate any other conclusion either from an occasional interchange of letters for many years, generally containing some short allusion to these topics, or from a personal interview scarcely more than a year before he was called to those heavens which had always engaged his chief attention while still on earth. Under such circumstances, were it consistent with what the honoured friend of Mr. Jones meant to advance, must it not be natural to suppose that the judgment of the latter in regard to some of the warm zealots for reforms in church and state, and perhaps his ideas of the expediency of reform itself in these troublesome times, had alone undergone a change? To specify such sentiments would be a breach of propriety as well as faith, since the communication, on the former supposition at least, might involve the characters

racters of individuals. But if the words used on this occasion are to be understood literally, and the restriction should extend to the esoterical opinions of the deceased on essential points in regard both to a present and future existence, then must all who feel an interest in religious and civil truth lament, while they acknowledge the necessity of a silence imposed by reverence for that friendship, which death alone, and no difference of sentiment, had power to dissolve.

Never can regret cease for such a character with those who knew him. And most reasonable is the hope, that the good which he did, instead of terminating with his life, will through his pupils be transferred to a distant period. Still, from his insuperable modesty which, except on the call of duty, shrunk from public view, and from a conscientious discharge of all that belonged to his situation as the tutor of a great college, which allowed no leisure to finish for the press, in a manner satisfactory to himself the results of his literary labours, his memory must be confined within narrower bounds than what the wishes of his friends would prescribe, unless united with the name which has conferred immortality on Michaelis in other countries besides his own.

CROTON.

March 10th.

REMARKS ON "A WORD FOR PHILOSOPHY."

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE read with considerable pleasure in your last number the well written paper, entitled, "A Word for Philosophy;" and agree with the writer in all that he says of the religion of Rome, of Luther, and of Calvin, of their bigotted, narrow, intolerant and persecuting spirit, and of the service rendered to mankind by philosophy, in exposing these erroneous systems. But I beg leave, trusting to the candour and liberality of the writer, to inquire what those things are to which he alludes, that were *worth preserving*, yet it was justifiable to *hazard* for the sake of the *prize* to be obtained? If the leading facts exhibited in the christian scriptures of the miracles, death, resurrection, and subsequent remuneration of the most eminently virtuous person that ever lived, for the express purpose of demonstrating the existence of a supreme Being of infinite perfections, and of proving that he is the moral governor and judge of all mankind, were among the number, then there are those who cannot agree with the writer, that they ought to have been hazarded. For what was the rash attempt, but to deprive this pure philosophy, so justly defined to be "the love of wisdom," or of truth, of its firmest support, namely, the sanction in its favour of divine testimony? Of that testimony to which, in the opinion of many, it is principally entitled for its noblest discoveries. What was it, if we may adopt the sentiments of the writer

writer himself, "but an attempt to undermine a most powerful support of morality," and to rob the genuine philanthropist of the greatest consolation he can receive under the pressure of "the unavoidable evils of life."*

I am, Sir, with great respect,

A CONSTANT READER.

March 16th.

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*The preceding letter having been communicated to the writer of the paper in question, it is not necessary to defer an answer to the queries till the subsequent number. By the "things necessarily endangered, and worth preserving," is meant, those supports to morality and true piety which are to be found even in the most corrupt form of the christian religion. That these must in fact be subjected to a partial and temporary danger when the system of which they form a part is attacked, is obvious; but if this were an objection to the attempt to subvert error, all reformation would be impossible. When error is destroyed, truth cannot always be ready to supply its place, but they who trust in its final prevalence will never be alarmed at the occasional hazard arising from free enquiry. The "prize" alluded to is *that* freedom of enquiry, which in the opinion of many of the most zealous friends of revelation, cannot be too dearly purchased.

For the Athenæum.

THOUGHTS ON THE DRAMATIC UNITIES.

THE beauty which a drama displays, and the pleasure which it affords, must be proportioned to the intensity of the impressions which it is capable of producing. If it excite weak emotions, it needs must be insipid: it will display few beauties, it will afford little pleasure.

Now, the general intensity of the impressions occasioned by a drama will depend on the peculiar degree of impressiveness given to each of its different component elements; namely, to the situation and character of the different personages—to the actions to which these different circumstances and dispositions prompt them—and to the sentiments which they draw forth from them. But again, the peculiar degree of impressiveness of each of these different component elements, taken separately, though it will, in the first place, much depend on their own intrinsic force, independent of what may precede or follow, will also, in the second place, much depend on what precedes or follows; for, as in a picture, the effect of the principal colours and forms, personages and actions, will become greater in proportion to their admixture with fewer insipid and mawkish colours and forms, personages and actions, which prevent the immediate approximation, and consequently connection or contrast of the former with each other, so, in a drama, the effect of the principal scenes, personages, events and sentiments will also become stronger, in proportion to their diffusion amongst fewer incongruous, or unconnected, or irrelevant, or

inane scenes, or personages, or events, or speeches. The parts of the intellectual as well as of the visible whole, will become individually more striking in proportion as that whole becomes more condensed, as it offers a texture more close and more firm.

Should there be comprehended in what is nominally presented to us as a single drama, several plots entirely distinct from each other; or even should there only be, strictly speaking, one single plot, but still composed of events or personages very numerous, very unimportant, very intricately related to each other, or very slightly connected or contrasted with each other, the adventures, the actions, the sentiments of each of these personages individually will strike the beholders less distinctly, and thus, less forcibly, than if there should only be displayed a few events or personages, but each individually most important and most impressive; most strongly connected or contrasted with each of the remainder.

In the same lax and diffused species of dramatic texture, each personage will, on the one hand, only be able to obtain a smaller proportion of the whole measure of duration and quantum of dialogue, for his individual share; and yet each personage will, on the other hand, require a much greater proportion of that shorter allowance of time and speech, merely to inform the audience of the detail of his station, his circumstances relative to the rest of the dramatis personæ, or, whatever other motive the author may have had to make him obtrude his person on their notice. Thus, while the descriptive part, which only forms the scaffolding, the frame-work of a drama will increase in amplitude and in prominence; the impassionate part, which forms its pith, its marrow, will be proportionably reduced. The sentiments of the various dramatis personæ will either remain so imperfectly unaccounted for, as to be incapable of inspiring any interest whatever; or at any rate, will be so weakened, so diluted, by the quantity of trivial and minute detail, most hostile to all pathos, in which they will remain floating, as only to be capable of inspiring a weak and transient interest. Infinitely less prepared, less graduated, less developed than they might have been by almost occupying the whole of the drama, these sentiments of the personages, held up to us for our sympathy, will suffer our emotion, and our concern for them, to remain, in point of intensity, much below the highest pitch to which they might have been carried. The greater exertion of the powers of attention and of memory, required of the spectator, to enable him to embrace and to retain so many incoherent, or unimportant, or intricate events, and to familiarise himself with so many different unconnected, or subordinate, or new personages, will leave his mind less free to attend to the speeches and to share in the feelings of the more important dramatis personæ. Nay, the feebler emotions caused by each of these, whose appearance and whose discourses must be so much rarer, so much shorter, so much more abrupt and desultory, will be sooner obliterated by the totally different emotions excited by other persons with whom they neither stand in direct relation nor in direct opposition. From the circumstance of each individual personage, and event, and action,

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and scene, failing to present a clear, an easy, and an impressive transition to the next personage, or event, or action, or scene offered to us, these several partial component elements will not be cemented into a single harmonious whole, striking the mind at once with its utmost collective force—but, on the contrary, the effect of that whole will be weakened by the bustle of a number and variety of parts, tending to encumber and to obstruct, in place of strengthening and supporting each other.

It is thus on the score of the greater force of the impression which results in a drama, from unity of plot or action, that that unity, so strongly urged by Aristotle and by the French critics, is so essential to its beauty.

If a single drama contains a series of events and circumstances, of which the whole successive progression and developement is supposed to occupy a space of time greatly exceeding that of the representation, the portion of these events and circumstances which must remain unobserved to our sight, must greatly exceed that other portion, which we are made actually to behold. These unseen events, then, must either be left undescribed by the personages implicated in them, as they successively appear on the stage; and in this case even the events actually beheld will remain unintelligible, and the personages uninteresting; or they must be successively described by these personages, as they come on; and in this case the greatest part of each scene and dialogue must again be consumed in tedious and unaffecting explanations of the past, in place of being employed in rapid forward strides. Nor is this all. The necessary supposition that events, which require months and years to prepare, to bring about, and to terminate, are accomplished behind the scene, while a few short speeches only are delivered in our actual hearing, will destroy all harmony, all keeping, between the different component parts of so incongruous and disproportionate a whole: and this want of consistency in the relative subdivisions of time, will tend, like want of connection in the relative subdivisions of action, frequently to leave enveloped in total obscurity, both the situation and the sentiments of the actors. Thence it is that Aristotle and the French dramatists so much insist that the whole of the time, in which the events of a single drama are described as having happened, should not greatly exceed the portion of that time, in which the part of those events, actually displayed to the eye, can be accomplished—which rule, no less intimately connected than that of unity of action, with the beauty of a drama, is called that of unity of time.

As often as the scene of action changes, this change must have some reason; which reason can only be subsequently explained by the speeches of the personages. If it be not thus accounted for; if it remain a riddle why the same dramatis personæ, who before met in one place, now meet in another totally different place—if we be not moreover informed what precisely be that new place in which they meet, this confusion, this mystery, again will render the adventures and the feelings of the personages less intelligible—and the obscurity will increase

crease in proportion to the number of such changes, to the supposed distance of the localities from each other, and to the time required to compass the immediate space. If, on the contrary, every successive change be duly and clearly explained, this explanation must every time occasion new and trivial details, impeding the progress of the action, and interfering with the developement of the sentiments—and this is the reason why those frequent shiftings of the scene, so common in the earlier and ruder dramas of every country, and so dear to the less refined part of the audience, who come more to feast their eyes than their intellect, are again condemned, as disagreeably breaking the thread of the story, and diverting the current of our feelings, by the more reflecting legislators of the drama; who, in addition to unity of action and of time, require unity of place.

Whence it appears, that the adhering to the unities in a drama, has a weightier object than that of merely producing a deception, which, intrinsically, is not a necessary condition of the pleasure we take in dramatic representations; and which, in fact, such representations hardly ever produce, even on those who are most affected by them.

No doubt that when certain transcendant beauties cannot be displayed in some peculiar drama, otherwise than by a little extending the rules of time and place, this extension should be thought allowable; as, indeed, it has been thought by Racine himself, in Athalia, and by Voltaire, in Mahomet. But as these rules, through the simplicity, the perspicuity, the consistency, and the impressiveness which they give to the story, are themselves productive of very great beauties, nothing but beauties of the highest order, utterly unattainable on other terms, can excuse a deviation from them, in whoever professes mental delight to be his principal aim.

As to the first of unities, that of action or plot, it admits of no modification whatever. An under-plot, or an episodic action, capable of exhibiting great beauties, should, instead of being made to eclipse those of the principal plot or action, form the subject of an entire distinct drama: and the amalgamating two or more plots in a single drama, so far from being a proof of richness of invention in an author, is rather a proof of the sterility of his imagination, which has not been able to make a single subject develope into a sufficient number of different connected incidents, to fill the whole time of the representation.

THOMAS HOPE.

Duchess-street, Portland-place.

For the Athenæum.

SINGULAR LITERARY BLUNDER.

Sir,

SOME time ago I happened to meet with a passage in the Literary History of France by the Benedictines, in which they say "they

"they are ignorant where Gesner found that king William the Conqueror wrote a *treatise concerning the day of the last judgment.*" It was evident that this must have been a blunder arising from the title of *Doomsday Book*, but the singularity of it made me resolve to take some pains in examining the fact, and I beg leave to communicate the result to the Athenæum.

The following is the passage of Gesner to which the Benedictines refer. "Gulielmus Nothus, Anglorum rex, scripsit de die judicii ultimo, libr. 1. leges agrarias, et epistolas ad diversos. Claruit anno 1087. *Gesn. bibliotheca univ. edit. Tigur.* 1583, p. 308. This article is not contained in the edition of 1545; the blunder is not therefore to be ascribed to Gesner himself, but to some one of the subsequent editors.

It is singular that the learned Fabricius should have fallen into this error. He gives the following paragraph: "Gulielmus Nothus, Angliæ ab anno 1067 rex, an. 1088. ætat. 74 defunctus, cujus leges, constitutiones, epistolas, et Angliæ descriptionem laudat Baleus, ii. 56, et librum de die judicii." *Fab. Bibliotheca med. et inf. Latin. L.* vii. p. 404.

The mistake has evidently arisen from a careless inspection of Bale, whose catalogue of the works of William (if they are so to be called) commences with the words "diem judicii, lib. 1," which are however connected with the preceding sentence, so as sufficiently to intimate their meaning to any reader who takes the trouble of perusing the whole. These are his words, in the manner in which they are printed. "Angliam describi fecit anno regni sui 17, et in volumen redigi, quod in Londinensi prætorio juxta Fabianum huc usque servatur. Et illud Anglice vocabat Domys daye, quod nemini parcat, sicut nec magnus ille dies, quod opus Latine appellant

Diem judicii, lib. 1. *Dovera tempore regis Edwardi.*
Leges et consuetudines regum, lib. 3, *Leges quas dicunt Edwardi regis, &c. &c.*

Bale de script. Britan. Bas. 1559, p. 166.

J. D.

MODERN SUPERSTITION.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN looking over the two volumes of the Athenæum already published, I have observed several papers on *popular superstitions*, and conceive, that however we may pique ourselves on living in an enlightened age, and look back with a contemptuous inquiry into the ignorant prejudices of our ancestors, yet, without quitting our own island, or searching into the dark ages of superstition, we may bring to light local absurdities existing at this present time, which many of your

your readers are totally unacquainted with, and as the following instance is one that immediately occurs to my recollection, I have sent it for insertion in your entertaining miscellany.

In the year 1801, being on a tour through the Highlands of Scotland, I visited the beautiful city of Glasgow, and in passing one of the principal streets in the neighbourhood of the *Trone Church*, I observed about five-and-twenty or thirty people, chiefly females, assembled round a large public pump, waiting their separate turns for water; and although the pump had two spouts for the evacuation of the water behind and before, I took notice that *one of the spouts* was carefully plugged up, no one attempting to fill his vessel from that source, whilst each was waiting till the rest were served, sooner than draw the water from the spout in question. On inquiry into the cause of this proceeding, I was informed by an intelligent gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, that though one and the *same* handle produced the *same* water from the *same* well through *either of the spouts*, yet the populace, and even better informed people, had for a number of years conceived an idea, which had been handed down from father to son, that the water when drawn from the hindermost spout would be of an *unlucky* and *poisonous* nature; and this vulgar prejudice is from time to time kept afloat, inasmuch, as by its being never used, a kind of dusty fur at length collects, and the water, when suffered from curiosity to pass through, at first runs foul; and this tends to carry conviction still further to these ignorant people, who with the most solemn assurances informed me, it was certain death to taste of the water so drawn, and no argument could divest them of their superstitious conceit, though the well had been repeatedly cleaned out, by order of the magistrates, before them, and the internal mechanism of the pump explained.

We need not, then, be surprised, Sir, at the bigotted ignorance of the ruder ages, either in this country, or in less civilized regions, when we witness facts so grossly superstitious obtaining in our own time.

Without engrossing any more of your attention, Sir, permit me to be very much yours,

W. Roots.

April 5, 1808.

METRICAL REMARKS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN reading Mr. Pickbourn's Dissertation on Metrical Pauses, among other just observations I found the following—that in the Latin Hexameter the second foot does not consist of a word constituting a *spondee*, except in the instance of the prepositions *inter* and *intra*, followed by their case, as,

Maximus *intra me* Deus est,

upon

upon which Mr. P. properly remarks, that the preposition and its case may be considered as a kind of compound word. The reader will find some curious matter bearing upon this point in Mr. Porson's Preface to the Hecuba of Euripides, p. 31, to which he may add Herman's Annotations on the same Play, p. 111. On the ground of this metrical law I was disposed to reject a conjecture (by no means in itself inelegant) which Mr. Burges, in his new edition of the Troades of Euripides, has proposed on the following line of the Andromache;

Ω ναυτιλοισι χειματος λιμην φανεις

where Mr. Burges would read

Ω ναυτιλοις εκ χειματος,

in which emendation I conceived that εκ χειμαλος would be *metrically* one word, and that the line would therefore be deprived of its *cæsura*. I had afterwards begun to look into the Greek Tragedians for satisfaction on this matter, when recollecting Mr. Porson's remark on the *cæsura* of the Tragic Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic, which he informs us can never fall upon an article or preposition, I thought I needed to proceed no farther. However, fearing that my conclusion might be formed too hastily, I resumed the enquiry, and will now give your classical readers the result. Premising, then, that in such lines as these, which are numerous,

βυλει πιστειν προς ὑδας, ελκωσαι τε σον
ιν' ειδοτες το κερδος, ενθεν οιστεον
των πραγμαιων την γλωσσαν ισχυειν πλεον,

the *cæura* may be considered as lying in the *fourth* foot, I have to remark, that in Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, there are very few lines in which the *cæsura* can be said to fall on an article or preposition. Of those which I have met with, the following are specimens.

καγω γαρ ὁς τα δειν' εκαρτιρυν τοτε
ει μ' υτος εκ των σων απαξιται δια
'ο δυλος, ουκ της βαρβαρυ μητρος γιγως
καλισχον, ἡ τον αυταδελφον εν ταφῳ.

Of these, however, the first may be classed among the lines which have what Mr. Porson calls a *quasi cæsura;* and the second might be compared with

Μενιλαι, μη γινωμας ὑποτησας σοφας.

In all the lines that I have yet observed (except one) which present the difficulty that appears in the third and fourth examples, I have found a pause in the second foot, which at least prevents the only incision

sion of the verse from falling on the article or preposition. The exception alluded to is the following, taken from the Electra of Sophocles.

ιγω δ' ὀρωσ' ἡ δυσμορος καἰα τιγας.

The article here no doubt has its force, but it may also be omitted, and we might read ὀρωσα. If, however, this line is not corrupt, Mr. Burges's conjecture can plead a good authority. But the emendation is not *necessary*. See Abresch. on the Supplices of Æschylus, v. 487. I have only to add, that I did not observe in Æschylus any lines like the third and fourth, nor, if I recollect right, like the second of the above examples.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. E. COGAN.

Higham Hill, April 5th, 1808.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD AND MONMOUTH.

By a gentleman of Literary eminence—continued.

We took a boat at the iron bridge (Colebroke Dale) and sailed down the river about two miles. Side screens, immensely lofty, and clothed with low brush-wood, are romantically interspersed with cottages, scattered on the margin of the Severn. Here nature on her grandest scale is overpowered by art. Fore-grounds are formed by the winding of the valley. On the left hand, several iron furnaces in succession, vast heaps of iron-cinder, and in one place a mass of refuse coal which has been burning for some years past, with chasms smoking and sulphureous, give no inadequate idea of the Solfa-terra; whilst the horrible sighing of the bellows, the stunning noise of the hammers, and vast bodies of dusky flame or glowing heat, called to mind the "Vulcania-tellus" of Virgil.

> —— validique incudibus ictus
> Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis
> Stricturæ chalybum, & fornacibus ignis anhelat."
>
> *Æn.* L. 8. 419.

If, as the chemists assert, iron pervades every thing, here would their position be proved, for in domestic utensils it seems to be substituted for almost every other material. About a mile below the bridge the scene becomes more expanded, and the hills retire from their bases with more easy slopes. We landed at a canal at the mouth of a tunnel, which is a perforation of two furlongs into the earth, where a petrolean spring was discovered about twelve years since. In boring through the rock, the tar issued copiously through the fissures for twenty

twenty yards in continuation and fifty-three from the surface of the ground. The tar is more foetid than the vegetable preparation, smelling strongly of vitriolic acid. Upon the opposite bank is a small house, the residence of Lord Dundonald, who occasionally superintends a manufactory of tar, which is collected by condensing the smoke, as the coal is prepared by fire for the use of the founderies. Frequent apertures, arched, and leading in a horizontal direction to the mines of coal and ore, communicate with the road from which Broseley new church is a naked single object.

Stourport canal is made in a parallel direction with the river Severn. Another canal runs along the summit of Madeley hill, and is connected with that at the base by means of an inclined plane and rail road, five hundred yards in extent. The ascent is six inches in a yard, and the mode of conveying the boats is curious, by means of low carriages with small wheels, which are fitted to grooves plated with iron, and fixed in two frames of wood reaching from top to bottom, and having at about ten yards separate small rollers and swivels. Long flat boats are placed on these carriages, to which two cables are fastened, and are worked by machinery on the summit of the hill, loaded and unloaded alternately. The gravitation, regulated by the machinery at the summit, forces the whole into the lock of the lower canal, disengages the boat from the carriage, and leaves it floating on the water. It is said, that on a moderate computation, fifteen thousand tons of coal are consumed weekly by the different founderies. Within these few years a great abridgment of labour has been effected by the introduction of fire engines, worked by steam. These add much to the general character of the place; for machinery, if its powers are stupendous or its effects formidable, is an effort of art which enhances the extravagance of nature.

The river, as it advances, becomes fuller and wider, and the shoals less frequent.

Leaving Colebroke Dale about two miles, our route was directed to the foot of the Wrekin, a mountain of volcanic shape, very barren, lofty, and covered with heath. The view from this spot exhibits a very pleasing pastoral landscape, of purely English features, such as the pencils of Smith and Marlow have scarcely exceeded. In the fore-ground, the Severn, now diverted from its ancient course by the shifting of many acres of soil, meanders beautifully—the great stone bridge partly taken down, with its broken arches showed as a ruin, and the green meadows were enlivened by groupes of cattle. Upon a little knowl stand the ruins of Buildewas Abbey; the whole length of pillars and aisles are exposed and seen in perspective, as flanked by a gently swelling promontory, invested with the most delicate foliage. A convent of monks, of the order of Savigny, was established here in 1138, by an ecclesiastic then called the bishop of Chester, and competently endowed. The church was constructed upon the Saxon model followed in that æra, with heavy circular pillars. The chapter-house and refectory have ornaments of the Norman style, intro-

duced immediately subsequent to the first crusade, and on that account only termed with propriety Saraçenic, which may yet be discerned by the eye of an antiquary. But the whole is now neglected, and used as folds for cattle. The memorials of many pious benefactors, long since forgotten, are now unprotected even by greensward—shrines before which the daily dirge never ceased, nor was it interrupted even by the fragility of life.

——— all pensive and alone
As oft, within the deep Fane's inmost cell
I plucked the grey moss from the mantled stone
Some holy founder's mould'ring name to spell.
T. Warton.

As we advanced, the side-skreens contracting, formed an avenue towards the Dale, but beyond Buildewas they expand, and are bounded by distant blue mountains in Wales. The stately monastic ruin at Wenlock, of the same æra and style, not lying immediately in our road, we neglected to inspect. At ten miles from Shrewsbury, we ascended a hill with the Severn surrounding its base, and the country opening gave us a complete sight of Caër Karadoc. The distant Welch mountains occupy the northern extremity, where the prospect sinks into shade. A gradual descent brought us to Kinnersley, Leyton, and Lady Creswicke's at Camhall. At the seventh mile-stone, the spires of Shrewsbury are seen skirting the horizon in an unpleasing repetition of the same form; the intermediate country is cultivated and embellished by numerous edifices, amongst which Attingham-hall claims a conspicuous place.

The low old church and castle of Wroxeter, now only a dilapidated wall, attracted our attention upon the left hand. Wroxeter was once, according to Leland, "a good walled towne, untill yt was destroyed by the Danes." It is said to have been even more ancient and considerable than Shrewsbury, and was the only Roman station in Shropshire, called Rutunium, in the Itinerary of Antoninus.

A few miles farther, we crossed the river Team over a light modern bridge, from whence we had a view of Lord Berwick's, at Attingham. It appears to be a very sumptuous mansion, finished with a portico, colonade, and low wings extending to a great length. Several circumstances increased our regret that we did not visit it. The late Lord Berwick did not long survive its completion.

In the fore-ground are the village and church, with scenes of improved rurality presenting themselves as the road is conducted along the river's brink for more than a mile. The approach to Shrewsbury is through a wide street, in which the object most worthy notice is the church, with remains of the Benedictine abbey of Saints Peter and Paul, founded in 1083 by the potent Baron Roger de Bellesmo, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. The church, which is of an age subsequent to that of the founder, remains intire. Over the entrance of the tower is a singularly elegant gothic window with intricate carvings, which

which the connoisseur will regret to see painted white, at the command of a tasteless churchwarden. Adjoining to it are considerable parts of the abbey, for much of the abbot's house, of the great dining hall and other offices, though disguised by the modern application of them to inferior purposes, are yet strongly marked to antiquarian observation.

From the new bridge the high town has a great elevation, with formal hanging gardens, which fall to the river. This scene is inferior in picturesque effect, as well as magnitude, to that which otherwise resembles it at Bridgenorth.

The only remarkable public buildings are the churches. The streets, which are narrow, ill-built, and aukwardly intersecting each other, are extremely incommodious.

Some years since, the church of St. Chad, from the failure of the foundation, sunk under a sudden demolition. The others prove the architecture of a very remote æra, and being built with friable stone, seem to threaten a similar fate. It would be difficult, from their present decayed state, to ascertain from mouldings or other ornaments the precise style of these buildings; but, from what can be collected, the more modern parts are coeval with the thirteenth century.

On the western side of the town are public walks, called the Quarry, through continued avenues of beautiful lime trees, commanding a view of the house of industry, an edifice not particularly beautiful or picturesque in itself, but famous throughout England for the singular excellence of its economy and plans. Many similar institutions of the greatest utility have borrowed their scheme from this at Shrewsbury. The ground slopes to the river, and upon the upper part the new church of St. Chad is erected upon a singular plan. The elevation consists of a large circular room; another of the same shape, but much smaller dimensions, serves as a vestibule; and beyond it, is an oblong façade, finished by a tower which has an open cupola. It is ornamented throughout externally with Ionic pilasters, rising from a rustic base, and amongst modern churches may have superior pretensions. Time and frequency may indeed reconcile us to churches built in the form of amphitheatres: St. Stephen's, Walbroke, was long unique, and admired rather for its exquisite architecture than as an improvement of the parallelogram or oblong form, so peculiar to ecclesiastical structures, as to have become, in the opinion of many, indispensible. Inigo Jones, in his Tuscan church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, has attained to a characteristic and venerable simplicity. The architecture is equally void of ostentation as the worship to which it is dedicated, and totally exempt from caprices, to which, in this instance, we could only be reconciled by a display of science and elegance.

The town of Shrewsbury has a descent on every side. On the north stands the castle, still retaining its outline, and many perfect towers. It crowns a promontory which is surrounded by the river, and owes its origin to the same Baron who founded the abbey. By filling

filling up the remaining space between the towers, a habitation has been made; but, on the inside, the effect is not happy, for it is unaccordant, being merely a modern sashed house. The elevation from the north angle to the east is bold and characteristic.

From the castle-terrace is shewn, at about four miles distance, Battlefield, where in 1403 a decisive engagement was fought between Henry IV. and the valiant Percy, surnamed Hotspur. Shakespeare has made this ground classical, for he has very minutely dramatised Holinshed's account, with the addition of the character of the inimitable Falstaff.

(To be continued.)

For the Athenæum.

FOR AND AGAINST INNOVATION.

FEW topics have been more fertile of debate than the expediency of change or innovation in human institutions; but in controversies on this subject it has commonly happened that while argument has been on one side, authority has been on the other. In fact, as a practical question, it has been usually considered as attack and defence of some particular point of existing policy, and therefore has been mingled with all the contending interests and prejudices of individuals. In a general view, it will not admit of a doubt, that whilst the condition of mankind is itself, from the laws of nature and society, perpetually upon the change, the regulations by which the affairs of men are governed must undergo corresponding mutations; and to refer to mere precedent for determining a case, the circumstances of which are entirely new, is to renounce all the dictates of reason and the lessons of experience. In the legal and political constitution of this country it is more difficult to point out what is ancient than what is modern; and certainly if the many abuses which antiquity sanctioned had been suffered to remain, England would not at this day have been a land worth fighting for or living in.

In Pasquier's "Recherches de la France" there is a curious chapter on this subject, under the title of an old proverb, "Laisser le Monstier ou il est:" To leave the church (or monastery) where it is. In the beginning he states Aristotle's arguments in favour of change, which are very forcible. "If (says that philosopher) in all sciences opinions are found to alter according to the difference of occurrences, much more ought the same to take place in political institutions. Laws were anciently barbarous, conformably to the manners of old times. War was then the only thing studied, and men bought their wives of each other. It would have been an absurdity, when in process of time manners became polished, to adhere to the old laws." In fine, however, Aristotle concludes against innovation, on the single ground, that

that the magistrate who introduces new laws is in danger of forfeiting the respect and obedience of his subjects. Pasquier proceeds to remark, that if adhering to antient authority is a good maxim in civil matters, it is especially so in all that regards religion, in which nothing is more dangerous than disputation; whence he thinks there is very good sense in the proverb "Laisser le Monstier ou il est." He gives a very odd exemplification of respect to an old custom, for which, he says, the city of Marseilles was *honoured*. An antique rusty sword being kept over one of its gates, the executioner was prohibited from using any other instrument for beheading criminals. A more apt instance could not be adduced of the absurdity of a blind attachment to antient usage. This sword, when first employed for the purpose of decapitation, was doubtless bright and sharp, and was selected for those qualities: it was now the very reverse; yet having got possession of the office, it continued to hack and mangle, when become the worst tool in the place. Every law and custom rendered inapplicable by change of circumstances, is *the sword of Marseilles*. Happy it is that certain penal laws still existing among us are too rusty to be used. Pasquier goes on to observe, that in religion, the change even of words is to be avoided, though apparently better are offered for substitution. Thus, says he, when Castalio in his translation of the bible used the word *Genius* for *Angelus*, as being more classical, the alteration was generally condemned—in this instance, justly so, as *Genius* is an equally indefinite term. But he proceeds to instance in others, where certain associations have been formed about a word by use, which would be lost on changing it for another. Thus the Latin word *Verbum*, though inferior in dignity to the Greek λογος, as not including the idea of reason, or wisdom, is become more emphatic by its habitual application to the second person of the Trinity, than *Sapientia* would be; and he makes a similar comparison between *Testament*, and *Alliance*, or *Covenant*. In these examples he is probably right in point of fact; but there are biblical critics who would say that to break such arbitrary associations would be a good service to sound theology. Pasquier concludes with an encomium on the old heathen maxim quoted by Quintilian, "Ea mutari vetat Religio, & consecratis utendum."

To quit these theological points, into which I have been led by Pasquier, and return to the principle of innovation in general, it is manifest, that however the propriety of change may be questioned in particular instances, yet that the principle itself must be and ought to be perpetually active in this mutable world of ours; and in fact, they who decry it most when its operation militates against their interests or prejudices, do not in the least scruple to put it in force to serve their own purposes. What in this country can be greater innovations than the union of Scotland and of Ireland, the standing army, the national debt, and the whole system of excise laws? A turnpike act and an inclosure bill are innovations, and as such are decried by all the admirers of the good old times in their several parishes. Their prejudices

prejudices are just as respectable as those of persons in a higher sphere, who oppose every political alteration, merely as such, bringing no better argument than Pasquier's proverb "Laisser le Monstier ou il est."

MUTATIS-MUTANDIS.

GREEK DANCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I REQUEST you will inform "Zeno," that if he had taken the trouble to look a little farther into Sir W. Forbes' Life of Dr. Beattie than he appears to have done, he would have found an engraved copy of the Greek Dance, called "Romeka," without calling upon you to deviate from your very excellent plan. The engraving is a *fac simile* of the music sent by Dr. Beattie to Mrs. Montague, and is given in the Appendix.

Yours, &c. R. B——o.

London-street, 5th April, 1808.

ON THE DIFFERENT NATIONS IN RUSSIA.

(Concluded from p. 319, *vol.* III.*)*

We now come to the Tatârs, who are most probably of Turkish origin. The word appears to be derived from the Chinese, who indiscriminately call all the neighbouring nations *Tata* or *Ta-dse;* and this conjecture is entitled to some consideration, as the Persians and Arabians do not know the Tatârs by that appellation. It was first introduced into Europe after the irruption of Batty into Hungary. The learned Tatârs maintain, that the proper name of their nation is *Turk* or *Turkoman*, and the language is evidently the old Turkish. The country from which they sprang lies to the east and north of the Caspian Sea.

Like other nations in their origin, they divided into tribes and hordes. The *Massagetæ* were one of the chief tribes. The name of *Turk* appears to have been attached (as early as the year 545) to that part of the nation which inhabited the Altaic mountains and the banks of the river Irtysh. About the middle of the sixth century they had risen to such power, as to give umbrage to China and Persia. Eight Turkish nations gradually appeared on the theatre of the world. Three of them, as particularly connected with the Russian empire, claim our attention; viz. the Chazars, Petschenegers, and the Uzes.

The Chazars, a valiant and powerful race, began their career in the seventh century; and their kingdom extended from the Volga and the Caspian

Caspian over the Caucasian isthmus, the Crimea, and southern Russia as far as Moldavia and Walachia. In the succeeding ages their country was ravaged and fell a prey to the combined forces of the Russians, Petschenegers, and Uzes; and in 1016 they became tributary to the former.

The Petschenegers were first known to Europe by their inroads into the kingdom of Chazar in 839, and by their wars with the Sclavonians in the ninth century. Being driven from their paternal possessions by the Uzes and the Chazars, they seized on the country between the Don and the Niester. In the eleventh century, after wandering through Moravia, Bulgaria, and Thrace, they settled in Scythia Minor. At the close of the twelfth, they still possessed part of Transylvania, but since that period they have gradually disappeared from the page of history.

The Uzes, before their alliance with the Chazars in 883 against the Petschenegers, had extended their dominion from Chorazan and the mountains of Kizig-Tag as far as the lower Volga. In the eleventh century they seized the Crimea, the country between the Don and the Nieper, and the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia. After ravaging for some time Bulgaria, Thrace, Transylvania, and Hungary, where they were almost annihilated, a remnant settled in Hungary. About the end of this century they wrested the northern part of the Kuban from the sceptre of Russia. In the early part of the thirteenth century they lost Moldavia, Walachia, and the Crimea, and soon after were consigned to oblivion.

In the period of their subjection by the Mongols, the Tatârs first began to claim the attention of the historian. A consequence of this subjection was, that their name spread rapidly throughout western Asia and Europe, and created a complete change between the victors and the vanquished. But very few hordes have maintained their independence, namely, those only who inhabit the south-western parts of Great Tartary towards Persia and India. In the countries now possessed by the Tatârs, subject to Russia, many vestiges of their ancient grandeur and refinement are to be met with. We often find the ruins of cities which prove the high cultivation of the arts among them. The museum at Petersburg is full of Tatarian antiques, utensils, &c. in gold, silver, and copper. The oldest monumental inscriptions bear the date of 1100; none are more modern than four centuries.

By *Tatârs proper* are understood in Russia all those tribes who bear no other name, and who are mostly descendants of the inhabitants of the two great states, erected by the successors of Genghiz-Khan on the Volga and in Siberia. The Kaptschakian Tatârs, now become an insignificant remnant, are scattered among the Bashkirs and Kirgis. The Kasanic Tatârs inhabit six of the Russian provinces; they constitute the prime part of the nation, and are much more civilized than their brethren. The Astrachanic Tatârs are for the major part Nogays, who live in Astrachan and the neighbouring villages.

The

The Siberian Tatârs form the second branch of the family. According to their own traditions, they consider themselves as partly aborigines; but as no historical documents exist, and as most of these tribes are entirely blended with the other nations of Siberia, it is scarcely possible to delineate their origin. The principal ones are the Turalinzes (from *Tura*, a city), the Tobolskians, the Tomskians, the Obians, the Shulyms, who are estimated at between five and six thousand archers; the Barabinzes, who can furnish about five thousand archers; the Katshinzes, one thousand; the Abinzes, Beltirs, &c.

We come now to the second main branch; namely, the Nogays, who inhabit the Kuban. A few years ago they were reckoned at above 500,000 families; and in different parts of the empire they have considerable colonies. The Telentes, who take their name from the lake Telengul, do not consist at present of more than five hundred males. The Jakutes, who submitted to Russia in 1620, and who could furnish above 40,000 archers half a century ago, are now very much diminished in force. However, the number of Tatârs who are annually migrating to Russia, may be considered as a grand source for increasing the population. The great religious toleration, the mighty protection, and the wise political system of the government have long rendered that country a refuge for the oppressed of the surrounding nations. And the Tatârs meet with in Russia not only all the advantages of civil society in a very high degree, but also numerous establishments of their countrymen, with whom they are strongly united by the ties of language, customs, and religion. There are, likewise, considerable colonies of independent Tatârs in Russia; such are the Bucharians, Chiwaers, Taschkenters, Tyrkostans, Arals, Truchmener, and Karakalpaks.

All the Caucasian nations, except the Georgians, are commonly styled *Mountain-Tatârs*. Many of them are properly subjects of Russia; others acknowledge themselves as her vassals; and others are allied to Persia and the Porte, or have hitherto preserved their independence. The three most powerful tribes, who are nearly allied, are the Circassians, the Abghazians, and the Zychians. The Lesghians are divided into twenty-seven tribes, and are perfectly independent. The Georgians are the most numerous. The country is divided into two christian states. One consists of the kingdom of Immeretia and the principalities of Mingrelia and Quriel; the other of the principalities of Karduel and Kaget. The capital is Teflis. The Czar Herakleus, who voluntarily threw himself under the sceptre of Russia in 1783, did not reap from it those advantages to which his valour and his generosity had entitled him.*

The Mandshurs and Tunguses follow next in order. Their traditions, language, and corporeal structure shew one common descent. They have large possessions in eastern Siberia, and in northern Mongolia.

* For a more particular account of the Caucasian nations, the curious are referred to Reineggs's Description of Caucasus, translated by Wilkinson.

golia. The former are still very powerful, and the throne of China is hereditary in one of their royal families. Previous to the conquest of Siberia by the Russians, they were divided into various tribes. The Mandshurs lived in peace among themselves and with their neighbours, and were engaged in agriculture, rearing of cattle, and even in mining. Many remains are still to be met with of their art of irrigating their fields and gardens: and the mines near the Argun, which are still worked, afford ample proofs of their labours. The Tunguses (probably derived from Tonjon, the name of their leader) spread eastward as far as the river Amur and the eastern ocean, and from south to north between 53° and 65° of north latitude. They are considered as the most populous nation in Siberia: those who inhabit the coasts of the eastern ocean are styled Lamutes.

We shall close this sketch of the Russian nations with a few observations on those whose origin is perfectly uncertain. Nevertheless, from certain degrees of similitude, and in regard to their geographical positions, they may be brought into two classes; viz. the Samojeds and the eastern Siberians. The first are as ignorant of their history and descent as the Russians and other Europeans. As Nomades, who live in the rudest deserts, without the art of writing and time-keeping, they endeavour to preserve the remembrance of events and of their heroes by national songs. Their dreary and trackless wastes have never yet been trodden by the foot of science; and the tax-gatherer and bailiff are not men to collect historical documents. They call themselves *Nenetsh* (i. e. man) or *Chosowo* men. The origin of this is even doubtful. The European Samojeds became tributary to the Russians as early as the year 1525. The Siberian Samojeds live on the eastern side of the Uralian mountains; they are more numerous than the Ostiaks. These latter constitute three tribes; and one of them speaks a dialect as different from their brethren, as it is from all other Siberian languages; but not the slightest trace of their origin has been discovered.

The eastern Siberian nations include the Jukagirs, Kamtshadales, Korieks, Shuktshes, Kurils, and Aleutes. The differences between them are very great; but the difficulties, the distance, and the almost inaccessible regions, united to the savage state of the natives, have been hitherto formidable impediments against a more accurate knowledge of them. The Kamtshadales call themselves *Itelmaen*, i. e. inhabitants. The Korieks have probably received their appellation from the word *Kora*, implying in their language a reindeer.

The number of scattered individuals from European and Asiatic nations is very considerable. There are also very large colonies of those two erratic people who are at home every where, without belonging to any country, namely, Jews and Gipsies. The latter are chiefly confined to Great and Little Russia.

In retracing this summary statement, we find that the inhabitants of the Russian empire constitute at least eighty separate nations, who differ essentially as well in their primary origin as in customs and language. Such an extraordinary number, united in one political body,

is most decidedly singular; and we may challenge the history of the whole world to produce a parallel. Throughout the scale, from the rudest animal state of man up to the very highest degree of sensible refinement, it is not easy to observe a transition to which some part of the above account has not contributed. It presents a picture most highly interesting to every reflecting mind.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM BARBADOES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE following extracts from a letter lately received by me from a medical Friend at Barbadoes, may gratify some of the readers of your interesting Miscellany.

Yours, &c.

"The fever which seizes Europeans in these climates is a most terrible disease; its rapidity outgoes every effort to arrest it, and the stomach becomes so irritable, that if you do not act on the instant of attack all efforts are fruitless. I know of no *one* remedy which will check the vomiting. Unhappily the combination of great sensible heat, with high thermometrical temperature, rarely presented itself; so that the opportunities for cold affusion are not frequent; and if that coincidence does not occur, the practice is equally injurious as in Europe. I have not seen the fever under circumstances that induce me to think it contagious, but other observers have, particularly on board of ships.

"I have been a close prisoner ever since I landed: the medical staff is always weak, and hospital duty must not be neglected; unfortunately, too, the hours for visiting are in the morning early and in the evening, the only time when the heat will admit of much exposure; hence I have been able to do far less than I hoped in the investigation of the natural history of the island. I have also experienced an unexpected and almost insurmountable obstacle to the collection of dried specimens in the dampness and warmth of the climate.

"The island consists of calcareous rock of late origin; the lowest strata dip to the south, and are extremely similar to the stone-lime-stone: the upper strata are much intermingled with corallines, madrepores, and shells, in some places forming grotesque caves and irregular caverns, one of which is an object of curiosity to travellers. These caverns are the channels of subterranean currents; hence we have no rivulets, and once only have I heard the delicious sound of a rippling streamlet, so peculiarly grateful under a vertical sun. The greatest part of the island is under cultivation; to the N. E. however, is a rude spot, where the native wood is left, and from which proceeds an irregular cliff, extending for some miles; its sides are cloathed with a vegetation, which in richness surpasses every thing that I had ever

ever seen before, owing to the profusion of climbing plants which occupy the summit of the rock, and drop from branch to branch of the scattered forest trees. The tint of this vegetation is a deep green, most grateful to the eye in the midst of the blazing light.

"In September last a prodigious flight of beautiful butterflies (Papilio Leda) was wafted hither by a long prevailing south wind, which threatened a hurricane: they fluttered about for a few days and then disappeared, probably for want of proper food, as they scarcely ever alighted. The inhabitants predicted terrible calamities, because a similar flight preceded the great hurricane, an event yet fresh in their memories, and yet traceable by its devastations; happily, however, this proved to be a false alarm."

For the Athenæum.

LEWIS SFORZA, SURNAMED "THE MOOR."

ON the subject of wonders, an anecdote recorded by Bernardinus Arlunus, in his Chronicon Mediolanense, may not be held wholly unworthy of preservation. It is at least so characteristic both of the times and of the man, that the event, however ridiculous as it is described to have happened, may well be supposed to have had something like truth for its foundation.

"Two merchants of some celebrity being on their journey through the mountains of Piedmont into France, met a man of more than ordinary stature, who called to them, and commanded them in words to the following effect: "See that ye accost Lewis Sforza, and present to him this letter in my name." They, being altogether astonished, enquired who it was that thus addressed them; to which he answered, "I am Galeas Sforza,"* and therewithal vanished instantly.

"The two merchants thereupon returned to Milan, and from thence went to Vigevano, where the Moor then resided, and there presented to him the letter, being much scoffed at by the officers of the court. But when they obstinately persisted in the object of their embassy, they were cast into prison, and, being put to the torture, proved, by the constancy with which they suffered, the truth of their story. In the meantime, the question of opening the letter was deliberated upon with great dread and general anxiety. At last, while all the other counsellors hesitated, Galeas Visconti alone dared to perform it. The paper was folded up after the manner of a papal brief, of an oblong form,

* Galeas and Lewis were the sons of the great Francis Sforza, and the former succeeded him in the duchy of Milan. Having alienated his subjects by acts of oppression and gross licentiousness of conduct, he was assassinated in 1474, leaving an infant son, John-Galeas. Lewis, the uncle, administered the government under the title of Protector for several years, and was afterwards very generally suspected of hastening the death of his nephew when he found him inclined to take the reins out of his hands.

form, and tied with very narrow threads of silk, and these were the words which it contained:

"O ô ô Ludovice, cave tibi: quoniam Veneti Gallique in tuam perniciem coituri sunt, tuamque à stirpe rem eversuri. Verùm, si mihi tria aureorum millia dederis, dabo operam ut, conciliatis Spiritibus, sinistra fata avertantur, idque consequuturum spero, si mihi non adversatus annueris. Vale." And this was the signature annexed: "Galeacii fratris tui Spiritus."

"O, o, o, Lewis! Beware! because the Venetians and Frenchmen are about to league together for thy destruction, and to overturn thy state from its foundation. Nevertheless, if thou wilt pay down to me three thousand pieces of gold, I will use my endeavours to conciliate the Spirits, and avert the threatened evil; and this I hope to accomplish, if thou wilt attend to my warning." Signed, "The Ghost of thy Brother Galeas."

"Some were hereupon confounded by the novelty of the thing; others derided it as an imposture; many advised, that by all means the money should be deposited in trust; but the wise prince being careful not to expose himself as a laughing-stock in the transaction, openly refused to make the deposit required, and sent back the merchants into their own country. Howbeit, not long after, he was both cast off from the government of his state, and also led away into captivity by Louis XII. king of France."

OMNIANA.

93. *Public Accommodations.*

We are behind hand with the Orientals, and even with some European nations, in gratuitous accommodations for the public. In the Choultries of Hindostan the poor traveller finds shelter without expence. Dr. Buchanan notices another convenience in that country. "Near the road (he says) charitable persons have built many resting places for porters, who here carry all their burdens on the head. These resting places consist of a wall about four feet high, on which the porters can deposit their burdens, and from which, after having rested themselves, they can again, without assistance, take up their loads." There is a corner by St. Dunstan's church which serves for this purpose, and is so seldom without an occupier, that whoever has noticed it must wish such resting places were provided in the streets of London.

Digging tanks, building choultries, planting rows of trees, and such other acts of charity towards the public, form a separate class of virtues among the Hindoos, which they call Bourtam. The Man of Ross has had his fame in England for the practice of such virtues. Some Wiltshire poet may perhaps one day celebrate "the worthy Maud Heath, of Langley Burrell, spinster, who in the year of grace 1474, for the good of travellers, did in charity bestow in land and houses about

about eight pounds a-year for ever, to be laid out on the highway and causey leading from Wick Hill to Chippenham Cliff." The Spaniards have a Saint who was put in the kalendar for mending the road to Santiago and building bridges. When the blessed day of reformation shall arrive in Spain, I hope his name will be suffered to hold its place.

There is little encouragement to the practice of this kind of charity in England. Mile-stones are defaced, directing posts broken, the parapets of bridges thrown down. We seldom see a new horse-block erected at the foot of the hill; and when a public pump is erected, no iron ladle is now appended to it, because it would in all probability be stolen. I once lived in a house which had a large porch by the road side; it was about two miles from a large town, and the milk-women had from time immemorial established a custom of rendezvousing in it. Of all nuisances that can be imagined, this was the most intolerable. "*Rest and be thankful*" was what they would not do. They "out-billingsgated Billingsgate," and were their beastliness to be related it would scarcely be believed. There was no remedy but destroying the porch.

Whenever public education shall become a part of the established system of England (as sooner or later, in spite of every political *Maltenebros*, it must) it would be wise and just to inculcate a belief, that of all property, public property is that which should be held most sacred.

94. *Catholic Devotion to the Virgin.*

There is some ingenuity as well as some nonsense in this rhapsodical address to the great Goddess of the Roman Catholics.

"You, O Mother of God, are the spiritual Paradise of the second Adam; the delicate cabinet of that divine marriage which was made betwixt the two natures; the great hall wherein was celebrated the world's general reconciliation; you are the nuptial bed of the eternal word; the bright cloud carrying him who hath the cherubins for his chariot; the fleece of wool filled with the sweet dew of heaven, whereof was made that admirable robe of our royal Shepherd, in which he vouchsafed to look after his lost sheep; you are the maid and the mother, the humble Virgin and the high heaven both together; you are the sacred bridge whereby God himself descended to the earth; you are that piece of cloth whereof was composed the glorious garment of hypostatical union, where the worker was the Holy Ghost, the hand the virtue of the Most High, the wool the old spoils of Adam, the woof your own immaculate flesh, and the shuttle God's incomparable goodness, which freely gave us the ineffable person of the word incarnate.

"You are the container of the incomprehensible; the root of the world's first, best, and most beautiful flower; the mother of him who made all things; the nurse of him who provides nourishment for the whole universe; the bosom of him who unfolds all being within his breast;

breast; the unspotted robe of him who is clothed with light as with a garment: you are the sally-port through which God penetrated into the world; you are the pavilion of the Holy Ghost; and you are the furnace into which the Almighty hath particularly darted the most fervent sun-beams of his dearest love and affection.

"All hail! fruitful earth, alone proper and only prepared to bring forth the bread corn by which we are all sustained and nourished; happy leaven, which hath given relish to Adam's whole race, and seasoned the paste whereof the true life-giving and soul-saving bread was composed; ark of honour in which God himself was pleased to repose, and where very glory itself became sanctified; golden pitcher, containing him who provides sweet manna from heaven, and produces honey from the rock to satisfy the appetites of his hungry people; you are the admirable house of God's humiliation, through whose door he descended to dwell among us; the living book wherein the Father's eternal word was written by the pen of the Holy Ghost. You are pleasing and comely as Jerusalem, and the aromatical odours issuing from your garments outvie all the delights of Mount Lebanus; you are the sacred pix of celestial perfumes, whose sweet exhalations shall never be exhausted; you are the holy oil, the unextinguishable lamp, the unfading flower, the divinely-woven purple, the royal vestment, the imperial diadem, the throne of the divinity, the gate of Paradise, the queen of the universe, the cabinet of life, the fountain ever flowing with celestial illustrations.

"All hail the divine lanthorn encompassing that crystal lamp whose light outshines the sun in its mid-day splendour; the spiritual sea whence the world's richest pearl was extracted; the radiant sphere, inclosing him within your sacred folds, whom the heavens cannot contain within their vast circumference; the celestial throne of God, more glistering than that of the glorious cherubims, the pure temple, tabernacle, and seat of the divinity.

"You are the well-fenced orchard, the fruitful border, the fair and delicate garden of sweet flowers, embalming the earth and air with their odoriferous fragrance, yet shut up and secured from any enemy's entrance and irruption; you are the holy fountain, sealed with the signet of the most sacred Trinity, from whence the happy waters of life inflow upon the whole universe; you are the happy city of God, whereof such glorious things are every where sung and spoken.

"*Jesus, Maria, Joseph, or the Devout Pilgrim of the Ever-Blessed Virgin Mary, in his Holy Exercises, Affections, and Elevations, upon the sacred Mysteries of Jesus, Maria, Joseph.*"

Amsterdam, 1657.

The volume from whence these Flores Catholicæ are extracted has more pious finger-unction upon it than any other in my library. Great is Diana of the Ephesians!

100. *Cupid*

95. *Cupid and Psyche.*

The beautiful story of Cupid and Psyche has been represented in every possible form by poets, prosers, painters, sculptors, and opera dancers. Calderon has converted it into an *Auto Sacramental*, and it is amusing to see how easily it is allegorized to his purpose.

Old World has three daughters, of whom Idolatry, the eldest, is married to Gentile, emperor of the east; Synagogue, the second, is the wife of Jew, the emigrant; and Faith, the youngest and most beautiful, is still a virgin, and courted by Apostacy, king of the north. Old World favours his suit, but she has given her affections to Cupid, the sacramented god. One day when Apostacy is running after her and her servant Free Will to detain them, Cupid, with a white veil over his face, enters and protects them. Apostacy struggles with him, and is immediately tormented with an inward fire. His cries alarm the family, and when they come in Cupid, avows himself to be God, the maker of the world. Old World will not believe that God made him, and advances to pull off his veil and see his face, but he is stopt by some unseen power. Idolatry and the emperor Gentile say it is true that the world was made by a God, but that if it was made by him, he must be one of their deities; upon which they get a little nearer than old World, and then are stopt in like manner. Jew, the emigrant, and Synagogue, his wife, say there is but one God the Creator, and they advance beyond Idolatry and Gentile; but denying that Cupid is God, they can get no farther. Apostacy confesses one God incarnate, and precedes them all; he then asserts that God cannot be in body and spirit behind the white veil, and with that, his power ceases also. As they cannot get at Cupid, they vent their anger upon Faith, his mistress, force her into a ship, set sail with her upon the sea of Tribulation, and expose her and her servant Free Will upon a desert shore: then the tale of Apuleius fits in.

A mountain opens and discovers the palace of the new Jerusalem, where Faith, the Psyche of this Cupid, is welcomed with hymns as mistress. No person is to be seen there; she gives Free Will a candle to look about for somebody; Cupid blows it out, and tells her that she shall yet enjoy that palace and his company; that all the nations of the earth; yea Jew, Gentile, and her sisters, shall one day serve her, and that she shall have bread and wine for food, if she will only love him, and never seek to see him, for he will not be seen. She asks if she may see her father and sisters; he tells her that he will send doctors and saints and preachers to invite them.

The ship is wrecked; old World and his family escape by swimming, and come to the palace. The sisters see Faith, hear of her happiness, envy her, and endeavour to ensnare. They tell her that her lord and love is a serpent; Synagogue reminds her of the tricks which the serpent played in Paradise; Apostacy tempts her to see if he be a serpent or not; she yields, and promises if Cupid is not God, that she will be his: Free Will brings the candle, the fatal light of enquiry; Cupid awakes in anger, the palace is destroyed, and Faith left

left to her punishment; but she repents and confesses, and Cupid reappears with the pix and chalice—the precious gift of his body and blood.

Calderon has another *Auto* upon the same subject; the characters differently named, but with little variation of story. He says in his preface to these Autos (72 in number) that they have all but one subject and one set of characters; the greater, therefore, must his merit be, if he resembles nature, who makes so many faces with nothing but eyes, nose, and mouth, and yet no two are alike.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

THE FOUNDERS OF GRECIAN PHILOSOPHY, THALES AND PYTHAGORAS.

TO trace philosophy through the darkness of antiquity to its remotest origin would be a laborious and perplexing investigation, and would probably, if capable of being accomplished, be productive of as little advantage as pleasure. In its earlier forms it was too often closely connected with vanity, mysticism, and imposture; and one of the principal achievements of philosophy, after ages of idle debate, has been to lay down with modest precision the laws of philosophizing, as directed by the nature of things, and limited by the powers of the human mind. Science, however, like other branches of human culture, seems to have received its origin in the East; and among the Oriental countries, Chaldæa and Egypt are chiefly distinguished by the repute of their ancient wisdom. Systematic philosophy cannot be traced to a very remote period among the Greeks, being long subsequent to their poetry, and the establishment of their chief political institutions. The ancient mystic poets, the accounts of whom are extremely obscure, and intermixed with much fable, cannot be regarded as entitled to the appellation of philosophers. Even the moral and political sages, who, from their superiority in practical wisdom to their contemporaries, received the distinguishing appellation of wise men, were in general rather employed in framing and communicating sententious maxims, expressed in brief and strong language, than engaged in the regular pursuit of any connected chain of moral or physical truth. Thales and Pythagoras were by the Greeks themselves regarded as the founders of their great philosophical schools, to which all subsequent sects are either immediately or remotely to be referred; the former being the head of what was termed the Ionic, the latter of the Italic school.

THALES was a native of Miletus. He was born in the first year of the thirty-fifth Olympiad.* His parents were Examius and Cleobulina,

B. C. 640.

lina, and are said to have been of Phœnician origin. By his birth and his talents, Thales was early called to take a part in public affairs. He preferred, however, a life of retirement and study, resigning every other occupation, that he might indulge himself the more freely in his favourite pursuits. In quest of instruction he travelled, it is said, to Crete, and afterwards to Egypt, where he gained the knowledge of some geometrical theorems. On his return he seems to have lived in great estimation among his countrymen, and to have enjoyed a high reputation through the whole of Greece. That he might more freely possess the disposal of his time and pursuits, he led a life of celibacy, and resigned to his nephew the care of his estate. He lived, according to some accounts, to the age of seventy-eight; according to others, to that of ninety.

As he left behind him no writings, it is difficult to furnish a clear and consistent account of his philosophical system. Various aphorisms and pointed replies are ascribed to him, such as the following, furnished by Laertius. What is the most ancient of beings? God, for he is uncreated. What the most beautiful? The universe, for it is the work of God. What the most extensive? Space, for it contains all things. What the most rapid? Mind, for it traverses all things. What the most powerful? Necessity, for it prevails over all things. How shall we live most virtuously and justly? If we refuse to do ourselves what we reprehend in others. Who is happy? He who possesses a sound body, competence of fortune, and a mind disposed to receive instruction.—Some of his answers, however, inculcate a less pure morality, as the following. How shall we most easily bear adversity? If we see our enemies still more unfortunate.

Thales held water to be the first element or constituent principle of nature, to which doctrine Pindar is supposed to allude in the commencement of his first Olympic ode; Αριστον μεν ὑδωρ. Neither the exact meaning of this hypothesis, nor the arguments by which it was supported, are satisfactorily explained. His theology is equally obscure, and it has been doubted whether he admitted the agency of a first intelligent cause. If the aphorisms ascribed to him be genuine, the subject will not be liable to uncertainty. He noticed some of the phænomena of magnetism and electricity, by which he was induced to ascribe souls, as Aristotle relates, to inanimate substances.

In mathematics he was reputed to be the author of some elementary propositions. His knowledge of the doctrine of proportion was indicated by his method of ascertaining the height of the pyramids, from the observation of their shadows

He was sufficiently acquainted with the celestial motions to be able to predict the occurrence of an eclipse, as we are informed by Herodotus. He corrected the Greek calendar, making the year to consist of 365 days.

Notwithstanding the celebrity of the name of Pythagoras, the circumstances of his life are attended with great uncertainty, and intermixed with fable and mystery. He is generally represented as a

native of Samos. His father's name was Mnesarchus, a stranger who settled in the island of Samos, and was admitted to the rights of citizenship. By the credulity and imposture of subsequent ages, he was represented as a descendant of Jupiter.

The period of his birth has been a subject of much debate, and has attracted the more notice from the employment which has been made of it in the controversy respecting the epistles of Phalaris. Three different dates are assigned by Bentley, Lloyd, and Dodwell. That on which Bentley fixes is the fourth year of the forty-third Olympiad, resting on the authority of Eratosthenes, who wrote a chronology of the victors of Olympia, and says, as quoted by Laertius, that Pythagoras, in the XLVIIIth Olympiad, presented himself to contend among the boys, but being determined by the judges to be above the age of a boy, and derided, afterwards appeared among the men, and proved victorious over his antagonists. It was not, however, agreed among the ancients, that this Pythagoras was the Samian philosopher. Lloyd, therefore, in his dissertation on the chronology of Pythagoras, considering the Olympic victor and the philosopher as different persons, and comparing various passages of ancient authors, thinks it probable that he was born about the third year of the forty-eighth Olympiad. Dodwell, with least probability, resting on the authority of Porphyry and Jamblichus, places the birth of Pythagoras about the third year of the fifty-second Olympiad. The hypothesis of Bentley derives force from the opinion of the chief ancient authors respecting the identity of the Samian philosopher, and the Olympic victor.

The youth of Pythagoras was spent in study and travelling. He attended the instructions of Thales, Bias, Pherecydes, Epimenides, and Hermodamas. He visited Egypt, a country in that age most celebrated for wisdom, where he is said to have fixed his residence during a considerable time. He is said also to have traversed various countries of Asia, and to have been initiated in the dogmas and mysteries of their respective priesthoods. Porphyry and Laertius relate, on the authority of Antiphon, that he obtained the recommendation of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, to Amasis, king of Egypt, for his more easy introduction to the colleges of Egyptian priests, and access to the knowledge of the doctrines which they studiously concealed from the examination of strangers. By the priests of Heliopolis, to whom he was first sent, he was referred to those of Memphis, as possessing an establishment of greater antiquity. By the priests of Memphis he was on the same pretence dismissed to those of Diospolis, who finding it impossible to elude his urgency, prescribed various troublesome ceremonial observances, foreign from the customs of the Greeks, hoping thus to deter him from the prosecution of his purpose. By his patient submission to all the severities which they inflicted, their jealousy was changed into admiration, and they admitted him into their confidence, and the participation of their sacred rites and most mysterious doctrines.

He is said by some writers to have been carried captive by Cambyses

byses from Egypt to Babylon, to have penetrated even into India, and to have studied the learning and philosophy of all the celebrated Oriental nations. But this account is reconcileable neither with chronology nor probability. According to the authority of the best writers, he returned from Egypt to his own country, where he opened a school, and in the fortieth year of his age, being dissatisfied with the tyranny of Polycrates, withdrew to Italy.

fugerat una
Et Samon et dominos, odioque tyrannidis exul
Sponte erat.

He fixed his residence at Crotona, a city corrupt in its manners, and degraded to the lowest point of political humiliation. He undertook to reanimate the courage of the people, and restore them to the sense of their ancient virtues. By his arts and eloquence he is said to have effected a signal reformation. People of all classes attended his discourses. The women consecrated the rich ornaments of their dress in the temples. The citizens were converted from luxury and debauchery to temperance and moderation, and many of the inhabitants were persuaded to form themselves into a philosophical society, governed by the most rigid institutions, and to unite their property in a common stock for the benefit of the whole.

The doctrine of Pythagoras spread rapidly among other cities of Magna Græcia, and the unbounded influence which he established, added to his interference in public affairs, gradually excited jealousies and opposition against him, which at length broke out in an open attack on the Pythagoreans, headed by Cylon, who had been refused admission into their society. Fire was set to the house where they were assembled, and many persons perished in the flames. Two only are said to have escaped, Archippus and Lysis, the latter of whom conveyed the Pythagorean tenets into Greece. The fate of Pythagoras himself is very obscure. He seems to have afterwards wandered from city to city in indigence and neglect, and is reported to have at length perished with hunger. His age and the time of his death are very uncertain. He seems, however, to have flourished during a great part of the sixth century before the Christian æra. The inhabitants of Metapontum professed to shew the spot where he expired.

Pythagoras is said to have been the first who assumed the name of philosopher, the circumstances of which are thus related by Cicero, from Heraclides Ponticus.* When Pythagoras was at Phlius, he discoursed on various topics, with great learning and variety of thought and expression, with Leon, the chief of the Phliasians, who was greatly struck with his eloquence and genius, and asked him in what art he principally excelled. Pythagoras replied, that he professed himself master of no art, but was a philosopher. Leon, surprised at the novelty of the term, inquired, who were philosophers, and what was the difference between them and other men. Pythagoras replied,

* Tusc. Disp. L. v. § 3.

replied, that human life appeared to him to resemble the crowded assemblies by which the public games of Greece were frequented, to which some came for the purpose of acquiring the honours and rewards assigned to the successful champion in the customary exercises, others attracted by the hope of gain, and a third description, more liberal than the former, who sought neither applause nor gain, but fixed their attention on the various spectacles presented to them; that thus we have passed from some preceding state into the present life, as a busy mart, in which some are pursuing glory, and others bent on the acquisition of riches, while a few, despising other objects, direct their contemplations to the study of nature, and may fitly be entitled philosophers or lovers of wisdom.

The character of Pythagoras is, however, somewhat disgraced by the impostures which he seems to have practised for the purpose of striking the multitude with admiration, and rendering them subservient to his views. Many absurd circumstances which have been told respecting him are probably to be ascribed to the invention of his later disciples. He appears, however, to have employed many arts of deception. He retreated from the society of his friends to solitary or subterraneous abodes. He is said at the Olympic games to have assumed the character of Apollo. He asserted that his soul had passed through different bodies, and that he was privileged to retain the recollection of the various stages of his being; that in the Trojan war he had been Euphorbus, whose shield he recognized, and he was accustomed often to repeat the verses of Homer, in which the death of that chief is described.

Pythagoras is said to have been the author of some very useful geometrical propositions, among which the following well-known theorems are mentioned; that the interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles, and that in a right-angled triangle, the square of the side subtending the right angle, is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides which contain it. For the discovery of the latter proposition, he offered, we are told, an ox, or a hecatomb, in gratitude to the gods. The story, however, seems to be inconsistent with Pythagorean principles. From the obscure accounts which remain of his astronomical doctrine, it has been supposed that he was acquainted with the true system of the world, revived and demonstrated by modern philosophers. He attached great importance to the science of arithmetic, and supposed some mysterious qualities to reside in numbers, by which they are the causes of existence. By this most obscure doctrine, he perhaps intended to denote those supposed abstract and immutable essences, which in the Platonic philosophy are described by the appellation of Ideas. Music also held an important place in the exercises of the Pythagorean school. By music its founder professed to preserve the tranquillity of his own mind, and his face was never marked by the passions which agitate the features of other men. He is said to have formed a musical scale, but the tale which is related in support of this invention is detected by the impossibility

impossibility of its circumstances. The morals inculcated by him contained many noble principles of virtue and temperance, mingled with ascetic and mystical observances. His ideas of the divine nature appear to have been elevated. The soul of man he considered as a divine and immortal principle, passing after death, for the purpose of purification or expiation, through other bodies, brutal or human, till sufficiently purified for reunion to its heavenly source.

> **Omnia mutantur, nihil interit, errat, et illinc**
> **Huc venit, hinc illuc, et quos libet occupat artus**
> **Spiritus, eque feris humana in corpora transit,**
> **Inque feras noster, nec tempore deperit ullo.**

The institutions of Pythagoras were adapted to the mystic nature of his doctrines. His word was law, and in the opinion of a Pythagorean, no stronger reason could be assigned for a doctrine, than that the master had uttered it, "ipse dixit." He delivered his maxims in obscure symbolic forms. "Stir not the fire with a sword. Pass not over a balance." His instructions were divided into the exoteric and the esoteric; the former, consisting chiefly of simple and useful truths intended for the multitude; the latter, relative to abstruse doctrines reserved for his chosen disciples, after they had been tried by a long and painful probation, of abstinence, exercise, silence, and humiliation.

It does not appear certain that Pythagoras left behind him any writings. The golden verses which bear his name contain a brief summary of his popular doctrines, and though not his production, are probably an ancient document of his school. They have been often printed, with and without the commentary of Hierocles.

D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

(Continued.)

Alcæus, the Messenian, was a contemporary of Philip of Macedon, the father of Perseus. Plutarch (in the life of Flaminius, I believe) has related a curious anecdote concerning him. As for Leonidas, I shall have more to say, not of himself, but of his poetry, very shortly. But Asclepiades comes before him in chronological order, and I must not omit adding to the short, but spirited specimen of his poetry already given, the following on a votive Chaplet.

> Curl ye sweet flowers, and zephyrs softly breathe,
> Nor shake from Julia's door my votive wreathe:
> Bedewed with grief, your blooming honours keep
> (For those who love are ever known to weep)
> And when beneath my lovely maid appears,
> Rain from your purple cups a lover's tears.

The

The custom to which this Epigram alludes is the subject of several other poems in the Anthology. Two I have already given from Rufinus (see "Translations, &c." p. 65, 67, and note, p. 148); another very beautiful one I will now (though out of regular order) attempt from Paul the Silentiary.

To thee the reliques of a thousand flowers,
Torn from the chaplet twined in gayer hours,
To thee the goblets carved with skill divine,
Erewhile that foamed with soul-subduing wine,
The locks now scattered on the dusty ground,
Once dropping odours and with roses crowned,
Outcast of love, deserted and bereft,
Laïs! to thee thy Corydon has left.
Oft on thy threshold laid at close of day,
He wept and sighed the cheerless night away,
Nor dared invoke thy name, nor dared aspire
To melt thy bosom with his amorous fire,
Or hope a gracious respite to his pain,
Or speak the language of a happier swain.
Alas! alas! now cold and senseless grown,
These last sad offerings make his sorrows known,
And dare accuse those scornful charms which gave
A life of misery and an early grave.

In the most agreeable Romance that was ever formed from the combined images of Grecian and Gothic manners and superstitions, the tale of "the Stealing of the Veil,"* this very custom is alluded to; and the allusion is rendered more elegant by the scene in which it takes place—the court of a Venetian despot of the Cyclades, in the isle of Naxos. "On the day when the return of Spring was celebrated, and all her virgins, adorned with recent flowers, were engaged in the choral dance, she found him pensive and alone. He was amusing himself in an arbour with a pastime symbolical of unsuccessful love—plucking and tearing to pieces fresh-blown flowers. 'Unfeeling knight,' she exclaimed, 'has the bloom of nature so little charm for you that you cannot employ yourself better than in tearing to pieces her earliest presents and profaning the feast of Flora?" The fiction, in the tale here referred to of the Genii of Mount Olympus, of the race of fairies descended from Leda's egg, of their annual metamorphosis, and of their flight to the fountain of beauty, is one of the sweetest dreams in which a sportive fancy ever indulged itself.

Leonidas of Tarentum deserves the highest rank among the poets of the Greek Anthology: for purity and sweetness of sentiment, he, perhaps, exceeds them all. The following is no unfavourable specimen of his peculiar merit: the paraphrase is somewhat lax, but nevertheless characteristic.

Home.

* Popular Tales of the Germans, Vol. I.

Home.

Cling to thy home! If there the meanest shed
Yield thee a hearth and shelter for thine head,
And some poor plot, with vegetables stored,
Be all that pride allots thee for thy board,
Unsavoury bread, and herbs that scatter'd grow,
Wild on the river's brink or mountain's brow,
Yet e'en this cheerless mansion shall provide
More heart's repose than all the world beside.*

The same flow of thought runs through the address which Palladas puts into the mouth of Ulysses on his return to Ithaca.

Hail, Ithaca, my loved paternal soil!
How, after years of travel, war, and toil,
How, after all the terrors of the sea,
My heart, returning, fondly clings to thee!
Where I once more shall bless my father's age,
And smooth the last steps of his pilgrimage;
Again embrace my wife, again enjoy
The sweet endearments of my only boy.
—Now from my soul I feel how strong the chain
That binds the affections to our native plain.

There is something in this little poem more natural and tender than is usually to be found in the Greek writers of so late a date as Palladas, who appears to have flourished in the decline of the Constantinopolitan empire. But the fondness for their home which characterised the first of the Greeks, did not decline with their liberties; and, were this not the case, there is no state of society so corrupt and degenerate as to obliterate the traces of early attachment even to inanimate objects. How beautifully does Catullus enter into the feelings of a man who, after many wanderings and vicissitudes of fortune, returns to his home, to the scenes which were beloved in his infancy.

O quid solutis est beatius curis, &c.

What blessedness hath heaven on man bestowed,
Pure as the hour when cares and sorrows cease,
When the freed soul shakes off her weary load,
And, sick and tired, strangers to home and peace,
With lingering toil in foreign lands opprest,
At length we sink again in sweetest rest

On

* These verses, with very little alteration, have been inserted in the Tale of "Sir Everard."

On our accustom'd bed, so oft in vain
Remember'd, and so oft in vain desired—
When, by our native air again inspired,
A kind oblivion steals o'er all our pain!

The "Solito membra levare toro," the "wonted couch," is an expression of Tibullus also; but the voluptuous and pathetic Ovid excells both in tenderness, for he writes under the influence of deprivation and melancholy.

Non hæc in nostris, ut quondam, scribimus Hortis,
Nec consuete, Meum, Lectule Corpus habes, &c.

—Tam procul ignotis igitur moriemur in Oris, &c.

I write not now as in those happier hours
When pleasure wooed me in her Latian bowers;
When night descending shrowded o'er my head,
Laid in sweet sleep on my accustom'd bed.
—Forgotten and alone your bard shall die
On distant shores, beneath a foreign sky,
And his last wretched hour of parting breath
Be made more fearful by his place of death.
On the accustom'd bed he shall not lay
His languid limbs, and gently die away,
While weeping friends attend his life's sad close,
And smooth the pillow for his long repose.

Among the Italian poets, Flaminius has adopted the same idea, or, rather, has described the same feeling, in a little poem addressed to his father, which, though it has too many affected prettinesses of expression, is very tender and pleasing.

Venuste Agelle, tuque pulera villula,
Mei Parentis optimi, &c.

Dear fields, and thou delightful seat,
My honoured parent's loved retreat!
Again your haunts I shall explore,
Again my feet shall wander o'er
The winding paths his taste has plann'd,
And forests planted by his hand.
Again, upon the well-known bed,
My native air shall fan my head,
And gentle sleep bring imaged joys
That will not vanish when I rise.
Bright streams of Albula rejoice,
And murmur with a clearer voice!

His

His much-loved son in joy returns
To bless the tribute of your urns,
And from his oaten pipe to pour
Soft strains along your mazy shore!—&c.

But I have wandered very wide from my regular course in the pursuit of real or fancied imitations, and, in the mean while, forget that I have not yet paid half the designed tribute to the merits of Leonidas of Tarentum.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

ON THE CODEX BEZÆ IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

It is the intention of the writer of this paper, occasionally to communicate to the Athenæum brief accounts of some manuscripts in the public libraries of this kingdom. Those will be selected which may justly be deemed the most curious and valuable: such are, the most ancient Greek manuscripts of some parts of the scriptures; the most ancient Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament; and the Latin manuscripts of that curious remnant of antiquity the Athanasian creed. The libraries will of course be indicated in which these MSS. are to be found.

I begin with *Theodori Bezæ Codex*, or that most famous manuscript presented by Beza to the university of Cambridge. It will be better to preserve the title, Bezæ Codex, than use that of Cantabrigiensis, in order to keep the distinction clear between this codex and the other Codices Cantabrigienses.

This manuscript was formerly the property, or rather in the possession of, Theodore Beza, the reformer of Geneva, contemporary with Calvin, and editor of a Greek Testament, first published in 1551. It is a Greek copy, with a Latin version, containing the four Gospels in the order, Matthew, John, Luke, Mark, with the Acts of the Apostles. Beza frequently refers to this MS. in his edition of the New Testament, though he thought it had been a little nibbled at, and corrupted by, the ancient heretics, particularly in the Gospel according to Luke. How or from whom Beza first procured it, he does not say, only that he obtained it from a monastery in Lyons in 1562. He presented it to the university in 1581, accompanied with a handsome complimentary letter in Latin, prefixed to the MS.*

It is written in uncial letters, that is, large, quadrated letters, which have improperly been called by some persons Initials,† for in the times

* Vide the page preceding the Bezæ Præf. ad novum Test.—et Epist.
† Casley's Pref. to the Cat. of the MSS. in the King's Library.

when that MS. was written, all Greek letters, both in books and on monuments, were of this cast. The manuscript is mutilated in many leaves, ten of which are supplied by a more modern pen; but in other respects it is, in general, in good preservation. The original manuscript whence this was copied was probably written in Egypt; but that is lost: there are many reasons for believing that the present copy was written inthe West.*

By whatever means Beza obtained this invaluable book, he judged most properly in considering it as public property, and he consulted his own fame in assigning it over to the public library of one of the most learned universities in the world. Some are unwilling to charge so religious a man as Beza with plundering a religious house; yet the best critics allow that this business wears a mysterious aspect. Let us hear Greisbach.

Steph. β. seu Codex Bezæ, seu Cantabrigiensis, mihi in Evangeliis et Actis D. Tot tamque notabiles Lectiones, soli Cantabrigiensi peculiares, e suo β protulit Stephanus, ut, me quidem judice, hic liber ab illo diversus esse prorsus nequit. Nec objici potest, Stephanus innumeras Lectiones Cantabrigienses notatu dignissimas silentio præterivisse, aliasq: a Cantabrigiensibus vel penitus vel aliquantulum discrepantes laudasse: his enim vitiis ex aliis quoque libris excerpta laborare modo vidimus. Fateor, quæ Beza de suo Evangeliorum codice, et de ratione, qua adeptus eum sit, narravit, vix vera esse, si Bezæ Codex unus idemque est cum Stephani β. Sed hoc me, ut sententiam meam abjiciam, minime movet. Quid enim, si Beza, jam grandævus et permultis negotiis et curis distractus, non satis recte meminerit, quonam modo liber ille in suas manus pervenerit, aut quænam is, qui dederat, de eo narraverit? Quid si neminis putavit interesse, totam rem, prout gesta esset, accuratissime rescire? Quid, si certis de causis ambiguitate verborum rem involvere, quam clare eloqui maluit? Quid si is, e cujus manibus Beza codicem acceperat, retulit relata, quanquam a vero abhorrentia? Aut si Bezæ falsa et repugnantia narrare satius duxit, quam novissima libri fata ingenue profari? Mirum profecto videtur, coenobii Gallicani κειμήλιον in Bezæ possessionem pervenisse; nec quisquam facile dixerit, quonam jure is qui e monastica bibliotheca librum abstulit, si coenobii incola fuerit sive alienus, Bezæ eum potuerit vendere donove dare.†

But, however Beza came by it, one thing is certain, that the book must have been stolen by somebody; for in addition to what has been observed by others, it may be noticed, that no papal or regal decree had passed in France to authorize the visitation of monasteries; and that neither Beza nor any other person could act as commissioners to bring away manuscripts, as was done under a special commission from the privy council in England;‡ consequently no person could have had a right

* Millii Prolegomena in Test. Græc. p. 132.

† Greisbach in Nov. Test. Græce, Sect. I. p. 26, 27.

‡ MS. Letter, Bennet College Library.

a right to it; and whoever first took it from the library must have committed a theft.

The above extract was made rather than one from any other writer, as being connected with the passage which affirms the Beza MS. and the Codex β of Robert Stephens to be the same. Wetstein makes the same assertion, and Michaelis thinks it very probable.* The most powerful argument on the other side is, that neither Stephens nor Beza, both of whom published editions of the Greek Testament, and were extremely intimate, take any notice of this agreement. Mr. Marsh has summed up the evidence on both sides (and this is a most curious question with biblical critics) with great precision and judgment; and without delivering his own opinion, leaves the conclusion to the determination of his readers.† Let this suffice for the history of this manuscript.

Next for the antiquity.—If Beza's intimation carried any authority, that this MS. had been in the monastery of St. Irenæus, and had been there from the time of that father, this would carry some weight in ascertaining its age; or if only his assertion be admitted, that it was corrupted by the ancient heretics, this would bring the matter to a probability, within the second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth centuries, when the Valentinians, Sabellians, and Arians, and others were most active;‡ but as this rests on the bare assertion of Beza, or, at least, as corrupting MSS. was practised by the Catholics, and in different periods,§ as well as by heretics, this declaration leaves the matter very vague. Nor can any thing be determined from the paleness or the yellowness of the letter. Some comparatively modern writings have soon become pale or yellow, through the quality of the ink, or from the persons' mode of writing, or from the place in which the writings have been kept: but the paleness and yellowness of the writing, and other appearances, taken in connection with the uncial form of the letters, being the most quadrated too of that form, together with their having neither breathings, accents, nor divisions, prove it to be a MS. of the most remote antiquity.‖

Mr. Whiston supposed this MS. as old as the second century; but, though he was well read in christian antiquities, the opinion of a man who could form such wild opinions about the apostolical constitutions, will carry but little weight here. Doctor Waterland** supposed that there was scarcely such a thing to be found as a MS. of the fourth century;

* Introduction to the New Testament, Vol. 2. 236.

† Vol. III. of Marsh's Translation of Michaelis's Introduction, p. 690. et deinceps.

‡ Vid. Irenæus Contra Hæres. Lib. I. & Eusebius Eccles. Hist. Lib. I. and others.

§ Vid. a remarkable and valuable work, entitled, a Treatise of the Corruptions of Scripture, Councils, Fathers, &c. by the Prelates, Pastors, and Pillars of the Church of Rome, by Dr. James, formerly keeper of the Bodleian at Oxford.

‖ Præfatio ad Palæographiam Græcam—et Recensio Bibliothecarum Græcarum. Montfaucon.

** Critical History of the Athanasian Creed. Chap. VII. p. 99.

tury; higher, none at all. These were both very learned men. The opinion of Montfaucon, who had not only perused almost every thing published on ancient Greek MSS. but who himself had explored all the more valuable libraries in Italy and France, begins only *from the third century*, and the manuscript he alluded to he said had long since perished through antiquity and rust; and he continues his inquiries then through the fifth and succeeding centuries. Wetstein, who copied the Codex Bezæ at Cambridge, supposed it to be of the fifth, and Mr. Marsh did not think himself authorised to ascribe to it a higher antiquity,* though he at the same time with other critics declares his belief, that it is the most ancient Greek MS. in the world: and this is all that shall be attempted here on the antiquity of this Codex.

Lastly, as to the use that has been made of it.—

Of Beza's Greek Testament Mr. Porson justly observes, "as a critical work it has very little merit. Ignorant of the true use of various readings, he seldom mentions them but to support his own hypothesis, to which godly purpose he warps both text and interpretation. He makes his commentary (as indeed he partly boasts himself) a vehicle for abuse on Origen, Erasmus, and Castalio, especially the latter, against whom he indulges, without restraint, *the exquisite rancour of theological hatred.*"† Beza, however, though he thought his Codex ought not to be published, on account of the corruptions by heretics, made great use of it himself, having observed in it, he says, *some things of great moment.* Its various readings were, I believe, first collected by Patricius Junius. Archbishop Usher collated the Elzevir edition by it in 1724, and gave its various readings to Walton, who has made use of them in the sixth tome of the London Polyglot, printed in 1657.

Dr. Mill published his edition of the Greek Testament at Oxford in 1707, and it was reprinted at Rotterdam in 1710. He has treated largely on the Codex Bezæ in his Prolegomena. He says that the Greek has been *wonderfully corrupted*, though originally derived from the very same fountains whence flowed the Italian version; and that it was corrupted by the Latin scribes.‡ Other critics, as learned, assert the contrary, maintaining that all the Græco-Latin Codices have been altered from the Greek, where some have supposed the Greek to be altered from the Latin.§ Mill, notwithstanding his opinion of its being a corrupted apograph from a purer exemplar, makes frequent use of it in his Greek Testament.

Wetstein published his grand edition of the New Testament, in two volumes folio, at Rotterdam, in 1731. He copied the whole, as observed before, of this whole manuscript at Cambridge with his own hand. He has written very largely about it in his Prolegomena, and expresses himself with great warmth and even bitterness against Beza. He

* Michaelis Introduction, &c. Vol. 3, p. 715.

† Porson's Letters to Archdeacon Travis, p. 96.

‡ Millii Prolegomena ad Nov. Test. Græc. p. 133.

§ Marsh's Notes to Michaelis, Vol. III. 661.

He accuses the Greek manuscripts of being corrupted from the Latin, though he pays great deference to the Codex Bezæ, and makes frequent use of it under the mark D.

Dr. Harwood published the New Testament, collated with the most approved MSS. in London, 1776, and, from conviction that *Beza's manuscript and the Clermont MS. approached the nearest of any MSS. now known in the world to the original text of the sacred records*,* he makes the former a sort of basis to his edition of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles; and this circumstance gives a value to Harwood's Greek Testament.

Professor Michaelis published in German, *Introductory Lectures* to the sacred Books of the New Testament. Four editions of it were published at Gottingen. Concerning the three first, there is a letter from Michaelis in the Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1781. Of the first edition an English translation was published at London in 1750, but the translator's name I do not know. In this edition Michaelis does but cursorily mention the Codex Bezæ with the other MSS. He says, in passing, *that this MS. was thought, and on good grounds, to be corrupted from the Latin version.* But he acknowledges in his letter to Marsh, that the first edition was a work of haste, and that the learned Wetstein and himself had both formed a false judgment on these important manuscripts.* In the second vol. of his last edition he writes largely about the Codex Bezæ,† and assigns reasons for his thinking "that its readings are for the most part genuine, and of course preferable to those of other manuscripts." Marsh, in his Translation of Michaelis's Introduction in 1793, has enlarged on some of Michaelis's observations, and corrected some of his opinions; and Mr. Marsh was favourably circumstanced by his residence at Cambridge, and no less qualified by the course of his studies for this task.

Greisbach published at Hall, in Germany, a Greek Testament in two vols. in 1775 and 1777; and it was reprinted at the expense of the Duke of Grafton in 1796, accompanied with a short preface, dated Jena, 1796. He vindicates his own opinion and use of the ancient Greek MSS. and thinks that his Theory of Criticism was confirmed by what he had seen published of the Cambridge (Beza) and other ancient MSS. He expresses himself strongly against Michaelis's "opinionem inveteratam de codicibus et versionibus *Latinizantibus*,"† which Michaelis, however, had himself then given up, and which inveterate opinion Greisbach very strongly opposes. He makes great use of the readings of the Beza MS. in his elaborate edition, which is a text book in the German universities, and in great repute among scripture critics in England.

These few slight observations are the result of such examination of the MS. as I have occasionally made, under the correction of such writers, our best critics in these matters, as I have mentioned above: and such is the plan, which I propose following hereafter. It would be easy to enlarge, but the length of this epistle already demands an apology,

* Pref. p. 7.
† Præfat. ad Edit. 2d, 1796.

apology, which must be, that the Codex Bezæ is perhaps the most ancient and valuable Greek MS. extant, and that I may probably make it a sort of stepping stone in my advances to other MSS.

G. Dyer.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE CARDINAL ALBANI.

John Francis Albani, a Roman Cardinal, was born in Rome in 1720. He was descended from a noble and ancient family, originally of Urbino, settled in Rome in the preceding century, and then illustrated by his grand uncle, Clement XI.; by his own father, the Prince Albani; and by his uncles, the Cardinals Hannibal and Alexander; all of whom were endowed with excellent qualities, and filled in the republic of letters a rank scarcely inferior to that which, by their birth and dignities, they already held in civil society.

John Francis, being a cadet of the family, and thus having to procure a situation suitable to his rank, was by his friends designed for the clerical hierarchy, and consequently put in the career of the prelature. They naturally thought that, from the eminent services lately rendered to the church and the state by his grand uncle and his two uncles, he had the prospect of a rapid and brilliant advancement in the Roman court. They were not disappointed; for, no sooner had he entered the priesthood, in 1747, than, by the immortal pontiff, Benedict XIV. he was, together with the late prince Henry, titular duke of York, promoted to the purple. Nor was it long before he was appointed archpriest of the Basilic of *St. Maria Maggiore*, and bishop of Porto, one of the seven suburban sees which depend on the pope as on their immediate metropolitan.

These ecclesiastical preferments, however, would not, perhaps, have reflected on him an extraordinary degree of lustre, had he not at the same time evinced a great love of learning and great ability for government. His house, by the numberless connections of his illustrious uncle Alexander, had become the chief resort of all travellers of talents or distinction, of all persons of learning in Rome, and especially of all the artists and antiquaries He thus soon became the admirer and the pupil of Cordara of Marcelli, of Venuti, and, to mention one greater name, of the celebrated Winkelmann; from all of whom he was formed to be, what he really proved, the successor of his uncle, in patronising the learned, and in collecting books and works of art.

The talents of the Cardinal for politics would perhaps have never been fully known, if, in the year 1767, an event had not occurred of an extraordinary nature, which, directly or indirectly, affected all Europe,

Europe, and, in a great measure, all the remainder of the globe. The monarchs of the house of Bourbon, to whom those of Portugal and Sardinia had lately acceded, were making their utmost exertions for the suppression of the society of the Jesuits; and all means of conciliation in this respect had been vainly employed by the court of Rome. The then reigning pope, Clement XIII. seeing that the danger had become imminent, and not daring to take upon himself to decide such a momentous question, had appointed a numerous congregation of prelates, to know their opinion on the subject; and the Cardinal was one of the members of the congregation. In the several meetings, the affirmative and the negative parties were formed. Those who were for the suppression, thought that it was vain to support a body which had incurred the indignation of the most powerful among the catholic courts, and the spirit of which had already become incompatible with that of the age; and this opinion, in the first instance, had been more general than the other. In the subsequent discussions, however, owing to the superior reasoning of Cardinal Albani and another equally great prelate, the scale turned on the other side. In their mind, the persecutions raised against the society, in some countries, were no reason why it should be annihilated by the church; it was not to be forgotten that the Jesuits, although perhaps justly accused of political ambition and intellectual despotism, had rendered and were still rendering some eminent services to the sciences and to literature in the ancient, and to civilization and commerce in the new world; and the prevailing spirit of the age, far from being a reason why some improper concessions should be made, rather deserved to be opposed with the greatest energy. "We are to struggle," said the two prelates, "it is true, with a powerful enemy, but we must undertake this arduous task, if we wish to preserve the church. If some scandalous innovations are attempted, here and there, without our consent, we have at least the chance that the innovators may meet with opposition from their own subjects: but if, by any vicious condescension, we give the least indication that we mean to concur with the spirit of the age, the church is gone!" Whether these sentiments are perfectly consonant with the gospel, and whether, of course, they may, without a proper commentary, be admitted in a protestant country, we shall not take upon ourselves to determine. We contemplate the object in a philosophical and political point of view; and, in this light, we cannot too much admire the sagacity of the Cardinal as well as of his colleague. They seemed to be aware that the trustees of a vast empire, grounded only on opinion, ought to be inflexible in supporting that opinion; and that if, on the contrary, they consent, on that head, to discussion or arbitration, the empire will gradually fall.—Experience has fully evinced that they were in the right!

Not dissimilar from these were the ideas expressed by the Cardinal in 1778, when a question of a different nature had arisen, between the court of Rome and the senate of Venice. The overflowing of the Po, in the last part of its course, near the shores of the Adriatic, had

had often occasioned contests between the two states; till at last it had been implicitly admitted that no alteration should be made in the present course of that immense river, with respect to the southern banks of it, considered as a part of the Roman or rather of the Ferrarese dominions. Towards the close of the year 1777, some Ferrarese commissaries had so directed the course of the little river *Reno* as to make it fall into the Po with more rapidity and violence, and thus to render, in time of rain, the danger of the overflow more imminent. The Venetian senate thought that this was a violation of the former practice, and consequently insisted that the recent innovations should be abolished; whilst the Legate and the people of Ferrara maintained that it was insolent, and, at the same time, absurd, to prevent a neighbouring state from regulating, in the most beneficial manner, the course of the waters in her own territory. The senate was firm, and, after many useless explanations on the other side, had declared that it would carry the point by a military force, and had consequently marched a body of troops towards the place. The matter being likewise referred to a congregation, of which Albani was a member, it was, by a great majority of votes, resolved that it was not suitable to the present condition of the church to come to an open war with Venice, and thus that a reparation was absolutely to be made. "Say rather," exclaimed the Cardinal, "that, by so doing, we shall betray an additional symptom of our servility," and he immediately withdrew. His subsequent conversations on that subject, with some of his friends, have ever since been celebrated and proverbial in Rome. "We have been," said he, "long taxed for prosecuting heretics in theology: we ourselves ought to be now prosecuted in our turn as heretics in politics. We think that we must do nothing, for fear of doing worse; and we must yield every thing: if we go on in this manner, we shall fall into contempt, and the church will be ruined." It is remarkable that, ever since that period, Cardinal Albani was never employed in state affairs: he was considered as a man devoid of conciliating manners!

In the interval between the years 1767 and 1778, he had already ascended to that dignity which, next to the sovereignty, is considered as the highest in the Roman hierarchy; for, in 1775, he was appointed bishop of Ostia and Velletri, and consequently dean of the sacred college: in 1779 he succeeded to his uncle, Alexander, in almost all the charges which that illustrious prelate, then deceased, had long possessed; he was appointed plenipotentiary of the house of Austria, protector of the kingdom of Poland, of the order of Malta, of the republic of Ragusa, and, what was most congenial to his temper, of the college of *La Sapienza* in Rome. He was also presented with some rich abbeys and priories, both in the Roman and in the Neapolitan state.

The circumstances of being almost set apart from every affair of government, and of that of possessing a large income, were a source of refined gratifications to himself, and of signal benefits to all the literary characters

characters in Rome who had gained his esteem. He renewed, towards the close of the century, that example which about the middle of it had been set by his illustrious uncle. Visconti, Fea, Testa, Piranesi, and other known characters in the annals of literature and of the arts, felt more or less some happy effects of his liberal patronage. He extended also his favours to those individuals who, in their earliest youth, evinced some talents for the sciences. It is a well-known fact, that whenever among the children of his servants and dependants he discovered a promising genius, he soon took upon himself the care of his education. The valuable library of his uncle, formerly amounting to about twenty-five thousand volumes, was by him increased to about thirty thousand; and it deserves to be known that, although his income of every kind was large, and his mode of life modest and frugal, he never had any spare money, and was very often involved in debts.

His greatest merit, however, was that of raising to a singular degree of splendor the *villa* already erected and enriched by his uncle. Of this magnificent, and, in some respects, unrivalled country seat, one of the most wonderful objects in modern Rome, we shall say nothing: it has been the subject of so many remarks, of so many systematic and even poetical descriptions; and it has supplied with so many topics the travellers of all sorts, that it must be known, we believe, to all our readers: it will perhaps be sufficient to mention, that it was the immense repository from which Winkelmann drew almost the whole of his superior knowledge in antiquities. The subject of the present memoir brought that establishment to the highest perfection. He embellished the gardens, and increased the immense and astonishing gallery of antiquity. The present writer, in his last visit to Rome in 1793, was assured that the whole collection of the works of art, and of pieces of antiquities in the *Villa* Albani, amounted to about two hundred thousand! He does not pledge himself for the accuracy of this statement; but supposing it to have been exaggerated, and that a reasonable abatement should be made, the object will still be prodigious. It will always exhibit the singular phenomenon, to adopt the words of a judicious traveller, that "two private individuals have done in Rome what, in other cities, a long series of crowned heads was never able to effect."

The Cardinal was now in the 77th year of his age, and, in all probability, he expected to close his life with that satisfaction which attends the consciousness of merit and virtue, when he was involved in a storm of a singular kind, and thereby exposed to evils which could never have been foreseen. The depredations committed by the French in the Vatican, in the Capitol, and other public places at Rome, and the violences offered by them to the most eminent persons in that metropolis, may be easily accounted for from their characteristic rapacity and the hatred which they then professed for religion under any shape. But the outrages which they practised on the family of Albani had such a base and spiteful motive, as to brand them with eternal infamy. Owing to the successive marriages of the two last princesses of Car-

rara and of Modena, the family of Albani was a relative to the imperial house of Austria; and the French thought that the distress and humiliation of the one would be communicated to the other. The estates were confiscated, the magnificent and elegant palace within the precincts of Rome was sacked, and the unrivalled *villa* was plundered and destroyed!

We do not entertain any doubt, that the time will come when this Gothic destruction will be fully detailed, and, consequently, when it will be fully known how fatal it has been to the fine arts. This alone we can say, for the present, that, except a few relics, the whole seems to be irretrievably lost. The statue of Domitian, the Diana, the Pallas, the Faun, the Antinous, and some most remarkable basreliefs, columns and vases, were indeed transported to Paris; all the remainder fell a prey to military plunder; and it is hitherto unknown what their fate may have been.

Yet this was not the conclusion of the misfortunes of the venerable prelate! Not being able to sustain the sight of so many horrors in Rome, and fearing also for his liberty and life, he had retired to a Camaldolese convent, on the southern frontiers of the Roman state. Upon some intimations that there likewise he was not safe, he had resolved to retire to one of his abbeys, in the neighbourhood of Sora, in the kingdom of Naples; when, on his passage from one state into the other, he was told by some officers of the Neapolitan troops in the road, that they had most precise orders from their court, not to suffer any stranger to come into the kingdom. "Well," replied he, with a noble and affecting modesty, "you may write to Naples that the Cardinal Dean begs for an asylum, and in the meanwhile I shall remain here as your prisoner." The officers, struck with admiration and pity, paid him the highest respect; and it was not longer than three days before he received a passport from Naples, accompanied with an obliging and pathetic letter from her Sicilian majesty, who "lamented that it should ever have been necessary to take such measures as might impede for a single moment the entrance of a person of so great respectability into her dominions."

From Naples, at the approach of the French, the Cardinal removed to Messina; and as from his old age, infirmities, and confinement, the unfortunate Pius VI. was not likely to live much longer, he soon after passed to Venice, to concert with the emperor the means by which an eventual conclave might be held in the Austrian dominions. It was from Venice that, on the 20th July, 1799, he wrote a polite and dignified letter to Lord Nelson, then in Naples. "You will perhaps be surprised," said he, "that not having the honour of being known to you, I solicit your favour. You cannot know every body, but every body is in duty bound to know you. * * * * * * Like Augustus, who, by the battle of Actium, established the Roman empire, you, by the battle of Aboukir, have probably secured the tranquillity of the south of Europe. * * * * * * The church of Rome, I hope, will have her full share in this signal benefit. * * * * * The unfortunate pontiff, already groaning under the most inhuman slavery, would have a too miserable end,

end, if he should die without seeing the restoration of those states which, together with the papal dignity, were entrusted to him by the church."

It was at last, by the zeal and exertions of the Cardinal Dean, that, after the death of Pius VI. in September 1799, the conclave was convoked in Venice, and that, after sitting less than three months, in March 1800, the reigning Pope was elected. It was also a happy circumstance that, exactly at the same period, the Roman territory was reconquered by the combined Austrian and Neapolitan troops; and that thus the newly-elected Pontiff, the members of the sacred college, and all the rest of the higher clergy of Rome could return to their residences. Of the Cardinal Dean it was observed that, on his arrival at Rome, he took private lodgings, that he never had presence of mind to visit either his family palace or the *villa*, and that these two objects could not be mentioned to him without throwing him into the deepest sorrow. In every other respect his character remained what it had always been.

Cardinal John Francis Albani died in 1803, in the 84th year of his age. He was handsome and elegant in person, sprightly, and eloquent; he was likewise sincere, cordial, unassuming, and affable; and both from his intellectual and moral qualifications, he was justly considered as one of the most accomplished characters of the age.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FUTURITY.

" Tell us, ye dead; will none of you in pity
" To those you left behind disclose the secret?
" O! that some courteous ghost would blab it out!"

Blair's Grave.

RISE, spectres, rise! some pitying ghost appear,
And pour the grave's dread secret in mine ear!
Ye live, ye live! Yes, by the generous glow
Of Virtue struggling through a night of woe;
By the fell tyrant on his blood-stain'd throne;
By nameless wretchedness that dies alone;
By lovely Hope who sooths the parting sigh;
By Faith bright beaming from the death-fix'd eye,
Ye live! From forth the narrow, dark abode
The spirit steals some viewless unknown road;—
Then, each fond tie to earth and matter broke
By the free soul, disdainful of the yoke,
Shall it not soar on vigorous pens away
Beyond the ken of thought and golden eye of day?

Or

Or, by fierce flames from mortal dross refined,
Shall it not mingle with the mass of mind,
Absorbed and lost the old familiar store
Of treasuring Memory's many-coloured lore?
Or does this self, this conscious self, remain
Awake to human joys, to human pain?
Hangs the fond mother o'er her orphan's head?
Cheers the lov'd spouse the widow's sorrowing bed?
In airy watch do guardian spirits stand,
And guide our faultering steps, an angel band?
Or, senseless, hush'd in lone sepulchral glooom,
Sleeps the regardless tenant of the tomb,
Till the dread blast shall rouse the silent earth,
And joyful Nature start to second birth,
All nations waken from the awful trance,
And realms and times in wondering gaze advance,
While Memory's voice renews its tuneful sound,
And marshals all the tribes of earth around,
Bids fresh reviving scenes salute their eyes,
And friends with friends to virtuous bliss arise?
Cease, curious thoughts! too thick the shades of night
Veil the dread future from our anxious sight;
The boldest thoughts here urge their course in vain,
Nor pass one bulwark of the drear domain.
Then, when the last faint panting heaves my heart
And weary life stands fluttering to depart,
One beam of joy shall warm my trembling soul
As Doubt's dun clouds to awful distance roll,
Truth's angel form my fleeting spirit own,
And spring to clasp her in the world unknown.

L.

THE FLIGHT OF LOVE.

"AWAKE, awake, my Mary dear,
If grief like thine can sleep,
Thy own, thy faithful William's here,
And thou no more shalt weep.

Love bids me hither darkling come
To set the pris'ner free;
Love bids thee fly this hated dome
For liberty and me.

The night is still, each little star
Approving shines, and soon
O'er yon dark eastern hill afar,
Will rise the friendly moon.

Fear

Fear not thy cruel brother's pow'r,
Deep slumber seals his eyes,
And long ere Morning's blushing hour
This arm his rage defies."

The well-known voice she quickly hears,
That breaks so sweet her rest,
And trembling with unwonted fears,
Soon sinks upon his breast:

But swift her spirit reassumes
Its native lightsome play;—
Then, stealing through the midnight glooms,
I saw them haste away.

Again, far o'er the moonlight hill,
I just discern'd them move,
Urging with step unwearied still
Their pilgrimage of love.

And, "Oh! be blest (I fondly sigh'd)
Sweet rovers of the night,
And evil still the wretch betide,
Who stays your tender flight."

W.

Malton.

DIRGE

OVER THE GRAVE OF AN OLD FRIEND.

Written in October 1807.

BE hush'd ye winds that scatter wide
The faded glories of the year;
Serene, in Autumn's latest pride
Thou evening sun beam gently here.

And o'er this heap of mouldering clay
Affection's pious dews be shed;
His course well run, well clos'd his day,
Here peaceful rest his aged head!

The tears that tell a nation's woe,
When heroes fall, or monarchs die,
Are not so true as those that flow
To bless the graves where good men lie.

O ye of independent mind,
From pride and sordid passions free,
Of spirit gentle, meek, resign'd,
Weep here—for such a one was he!

Ye

Ye whom misfortune, want, and pain,
Thro' life's sad vale of tears attend;
Who seek for pity, oft in vain,
Weep here—for you have lost a friend.

A nobler soul did ne'er depart
From worldly strife to endless rest;
A worthier and a kinder heart
Ne'er glow'd within a Briton's breast.

Yet, call'd to meet the all-gracious Power,
Why weep that hence that soul was borne?
The sunshine of his parting hour
Betoken'd his eternal morn.

V.

MUSINGS.

WHEN the young moon's declining ray
To darkness yields her transient sway,
And Silence, on the throne of night,
Serenely waits the morning light;
How sweet to court the roving breeze
That flits among the forest trees,
Bearing upon its silver wing
The sighs of the departing spring!
In sweet vibrations o'er my soul
Its spirit steals with mild controul,
And freed once more from folly's reign,
Reflection trims her lamp again:
She mourns with me the loss of days
That mock my retrospective gaze,
And tells me that enjoyment's power
Lives not beyond the passing hour,
That youth's fair morn is gone before,
That life itself will soon be o'er;
And warns me of another clime
Beneath th' eclipsed sun of time,
When life throws off her mantle gay,
And to the shroud resigns her clay.
Shades of the blest! who love to greet
The scenes that own'd your mortal feet,
Oh! say, what visions of delight
Smile sweetly on your lasting night,
When tost no more by fortune's billow
Ye sink upon your lowly pillow,
Say, does the balm of former joy
At fancy's loom your thoughts employ

The

The frail felicity of earth
That perish'd in its early birth?
No—'tis the hope of future bliss,
Seal'd with religion's holy kiss,
That gilds the midnight's sullen gloom,
And soothes your slumber in the tomb.
Oh! may I live removed from strife,
And pass with truth a tranquil life,
In faith's maternal arms repose,
As on this world my eyelids close,
That when beneath the grassy sod
I rest in hope to meet my God,
Mine may the dream of glory be,
Pledge of a blest eternity.

J. B. A.

28th Feb. 1808.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

In our last (p. 355) we gave an outline of Mr. Davy's introductory lecture on electro-chemical science. Since then he has delivered four other lectures: the second, in the order of the course, was intended to illustrate the nature and laws of electrical attraction and repulsion. In a crowded room it is wholly impossible to perform experiments in electricity so as to give general satisfaction: for disappointment on this head Mr. Davy prepared his audience, as also for the want of interest which might be expected in a discourse on first principles. He began by observing, that every change in bodies was the result of motion; that motion implied a cause, a first mover; that there was in truth no automatic machine in nature, that all was of Divine origin. He shewed the excitement of electricity by heat; and explained the theories of Dufay and Franklin. He illustrated the nature of electrical attraction and repulsion by some very beautiful and striking experiments: explained the construction and uses of the electrometer, as invented by Bennet and Colomb; and of one made by himself, which was of too delicate a contrivance to admit of being used with effect in a public lecture. He offered reasons why the intensity of the electrical power diminished as the squares of the distances from the electrified body were encreased:—he then explained the difference between conductors and non-conductors, observing, that every body in nature might be classed either with conductors, imperfect-conductors, or non-conductors, and enumerated some of the principal bodies that ranked with each class. Metals and charcoal were the most perfect conductors:—in comparing water with alcohol, he said the former was 60 times a better conductor of the electric fluid than the latter: to prove the truth of this, he made an experiment with two bent tubes, one filled with water, the other with alcohol; and according to the times which these took silently to discharge the jar was their excellence as conductors to be estimated. In the course of the lecture he exhibited a Galvanic battery, on a large scale, and shewed the mode of fusing metallic wires by its means. He then explained the nature of muscular excitement in a prepared dead frog, shewing that the same animal might be excited by common electricity several successive times, as well as by the Galvanic trough. Mr. Davy commenced his third lecture by noticing the effects of heat on bodies, as not only enlarging their dimensions, but likewise their electrical energy. He considered the air in its different states of dry, heated, and moist; described the structure of, and all the curious electrical phenomena belonging to Tourmalin.

Tourmalin. He repeated a number of experiments, to shew the nature of electrical attraction and repulsion; explained the difference in operation of common electricity from Galvanism; the effects of the one taking place at a distance from the electrified body, but those of the other are visible only when in or nearly in contact. The professor then exhibited some experiments on the Galvanic battery, the force of which instantly fused iron wire, and deflagrated charcoal in water: he then explained in what way the power of Galvanism was increased, viz. that the intensity increased with the number of plates, but that the quantity was in proportion to the surface. He then went into the subject of meteorology as dependent on electricity, and shewed by drawings the nature and appearances of thunder-clouds, and how the reverberations of the sounds from thunder was to be accounted for, which was not from distant buildings, &c. as was commonly supposed, but from the difficulty which it had in passing through the air, and owing to which the sound declined in proportion to the body of air through which it goes. He then explained all the phenomena of lightning, how it struck and damaged buildings, and descanted upon the great importance of pointed conductors as one of the grandest discoveries of modern times. Mr. Davy then anticipated the time when the electric fluid, like fire and steam, might be brought under the management of man, and made, like those agents, subservient to his wants. In speaking of the phenomena usually denominated falling stars, he denied that they were the effects of electric fluid, because lightning was instantaneous, but that these were noticed during succeeding times, he therefore seemed willing to infer that they were falling stones.

Mr. Wordsworth will shortly put to press a new Poem, under the title of the White Doe, or the Fate of the Nortons.

Mr. Thomas M'Gill has in the press Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Russia, during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, with an account of the new Settlement of Odessa, in the Black Sea, and of the Trade of Turkey.

A Translation of Richard of Cirencester on the Ancient State of Britain; with Notes, a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, and Remarks on the British Roads and Antiquities; accompanied by the original treatise De Situ Britanniæ, from the scarce work published by Professor Bertram at Copenhagen, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. Cumberland is printing a new Novel, under the title of John of Lancaster.

Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, is about to publish a work on the Diseases of that city.

An examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity to Shakespeare, by Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, is in the press and will be published in a few days.

Mr. G. Nicholson, of Poughnill, near Ludlow, has a new publication in considerable forwardness at the press, called, The Cambrian Traveller's Guide and Pocket Companion, containing the collected information of the most authentic writers relating to the Principality, and part of the adjoining Counties of England; augmented with considerable original additions, the result of various excursions. The whole is interspersed with historic and biographic notices; with natural history, botany, mineralogy, agriculture, and remarks on the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

In the course of next month will be published, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney, in one vol. 4to. by Dr. Zouch, Prebendary of Durham.

Dr. Badham, of Clifford-street, has in the press a small volume on the Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ, comprising Remarks on the Peupneumoria Notha and Chronic Coughs; it will be published early in May.

Sir John Carr's new work, A Tour in Scotland, is preparing for publication, and will appear early this season.

Mr. Watson's Popular Evidences of Christianity are reprinting.

A new edition of Miss Porter's interesting Novel, The Hungarian Brothers, will be ready in a few days.

Mr.

Mr. Bisset, of the Museum, Birmingham, will shortly publish a Magnificent Guide, or Grand Copper-plate Directory to the town of Birmingham; in which the addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants, tradesmen, and manufacturers, are elegantly engraved in superb and emblematic plates.

Mr. Bisset will also in the course of this month publish a Medallion of Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool.

Mr. Parkinson is expected to publish the second volume of Organic Remains of a former World in the beginning of June. It will contain twenty plates, coloured after nature, exhibiting the representations of nearly two hundred fossils of the remains of Zoophytes; among which are specimens determining that upwards of twenty species of the Encrinus have existed. These fossils are found dispersed in several parts of Great Britain.

A subscription has been opened for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is to be placed near that of Sir Isaac Newton, in the chapel. The undergraduates of Trinity College, being debarred the pleasure of contributing to this work, have raised a subscription among themselves, to testify their esteem for their departed tutor, by having an elegant portrait of him engraved.

Mr. Aspin, author of the Geo-Chronology of Europe, has in the press a new work, entitled, The Geo-Chronology of Antiquity, or a Compendium of Ancient History and Geography, illustrated with a concise view of the natural history, population, customs, government, &c. of the various kingdoms and states of the old world; biographical sketches of the most eminent characters, and a comprehensive chronology of remarkable events.

The same author is also preparing a set of Lessons, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, for general use in public schools, on a more luminous and extensive scale than any heretofore published.

Mr. Hugh Murray will publish in a few days a work, entitled, Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the Character of Nations and the Progress of Society. In this work it will be Mr. Murray's object to exhibit a view of the *moral* history of man; of the manners and character of nations, and the circumstances on which these are dependant. After endeavouring to ascertain the general principles by which they are regulated, he proceeds to give a view of society, as it exists in the earlier stages of its progress. Mr. Murray has some intention of hereafter extending a similar survey to subsequent periods in the history of man.

The Medical Lyceum of Philadelphia have offered a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars to the author of the best English Essay on the following question, to be delivered in before the first of January, 1809: 'Does the human body possess the power of absorbing substances applied to its surface?"

The following interesting particulars relative to the poisonous nature of the bite of the Water Snake, which has hitherto been generally considered as harmless, have lately been published in a Calcutta paper, from a communication of Dr. Meek, of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, dated July 7th, 1807:—"Early in the morning of the 24th of June ult. a stout young man, about 22 years of age, a fisherman belonging to the village of Poodiangurry, upon hauling up his net found a common sea snake entangled in it. He seized the snake by the back to disengage it from his net, conceiving it perfectly harmless, when it instantly bit him on the point of the middle finger of the right hand; he threw the snake into the sea, and thought nothing of the bite. He came on shore about an hour afterwards, when he complained of a slight pain in the affected finger, and which extended along the inside of the right arm. He walked home, about half a mile from the beach, but towards the latter part of the journey complained of giddiness and a weakness in his loins and lower extremities, and was obliged to be supported by his comrades the rest of the way. Soon after he reached home, his friends procured a native Doctor of his own cast to administer to him; but even then, neither the person who was bitten, nor any of those around him, possessed the most remote idea of danger, or in fact that any serious consequence was likely to result from the bite. About 3 *p. m.* he complained of very great pain in the wounded finger, and all along

the right arm; shortly after this, the upper and lower extremities were seized with violent spasms, accompanied with giddiness, nausea, vomiting, and a dimness of sight. Towards night all the symptoms increased, attended with great restlessness and excruciating pain in the right hand and arm. About two o'clock in the following morning, he became *comatose*, and was occasionally seized with convulsions, until he died, which was about 24 hours from the time he had been bitten. About 11 *a. m.* of the 25th, his friends called upon me for assistance, when I immediately accompanied them, but much too late, for the unfortunate man appeared to have been dead some time. The native Doctor who attended, appeared to have done little else than besmear the body with oil and wood ashes, and apply the warm blood of a young fowl to the affected finger. On inspection, there appeared upon the point of the middle finger of the right hand, a mark just sufficient to shew that he had been bitten, but no swelling about the finger, hand, or arm, nor were the axillary glands of the right arm at all enlarged. There appeared a much greater degree of rigidity about the body, for so recent a corse, than I ever recollected to have seen, but no diseased enlargement of the body. Upon examining the people who were in the boat with the unfortunate sufferer, they all declared having seen the snake, and that it appeared to them to be exactly of the same kind as they are accustomed to see numbers of daily, when employed fishing, but never, until the present, has an instance been known amongst them of any serious consequence following from the bite of these snakes.

"*Twelve p. m. of the* 30th.—Just as I finished the above account, another case was brought on shore from one of the boats to my house. The man had been similarly employed, and was bitten on the back of the fore finger of the right hand, about one hour before he was brought to me; the wound was very distinct, but as yet unattended with material pain. Knowing the fate of his friend a few days before from a similar accident, he laboured under great agitation and alarm. I placed a tight ligature about the arm, scarified freely the wounded part, and rubbed it smartly for some time with a strong solution of lunar caustic, administering liberally the spirit *ammonia* internally. He suffered very severe pain in the affected hand, from two o'clock until about six, but towards night this pain moderated, and the medicine he had taken threw him into a most profuse perspiration; about 10 o'clock that night, as there appeared no symptom indicative of the poison having entered the system, I left off the medicine, and found him next morning quite well, though weak; from which circumstance I feel rather disposed to believe, that in this case the remedy I had recourse to, combined with his own fears, was perhaps more the cause of his suffering than the effect of any deleterious matter deposited in the wound. The snake was described to be of the same kind as the former, but much smaller."

The following account of a Comet appeared in the Madras Courier in October last.—"Oct. 7th. For several evenings past an unusual luminous appearance, supposed to be a comet, has been seen in the West. It disappears about 8 *p. m.* Its progress is rapid, and it seems to be fast approaching the sun. —Oct. 14. The comet which has appeared for several evenings back, is receding both from the earth and the sun; the former is evident, from the body of the comet being seen through the transparency of its tail, and the latter by measurement. By a Theodolite, its magnetic bearing and altitude were nearly as follow: Oct. 5th, at 7 h. 22 m. mean time, *p. m.* it bore by the north 83 deg. 45 min. W. and its altitude was about 17 deg. 35 min. It therefore approaches the pole at the mean daily rate of 1 deg. 35 min. The tail has much the appearance of the milky way, and is quite transparent, as a fixed star was distinctly seen on the 5th, through its upper extremity.

Choringhu, Nov. 17.—The comet is very rapidly advancing towards its aphilion, and is scarcely discernible without the assistance of a telescope; if it do not become totally invisible by the reason of the parabolic and amazingly eccentric form of its orbit, before its apparent elevation is equal to that of Lyra, it will be seen to pass about three degrees to the southward of the bright star Vega in that constellation. Its northern declination is about 26 deg. 30 min. right ascension 259 deg. amplitude 30 deg. north: but it is now so very dim, that

that to measure its distance from any of the fixed stars with accuracy is impracticable. A very good idea of its velocity may be obtained by observing it with a telescope, to which one of Cavallo's simple micrometers is affixed, by which its daily proportional decrease of magnitude may be ascertained, until it totally disappears. The best time to observe the comet is between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening. It appears like a faint blur of light, a little below, and to the southward of Vega; but with a common refracting telescope its nucleus may be discovered nearly in the midst of the beard; for the tail has now assumed a different form from that which it exhibited at first, owing to the change that has taken place in its relative situation, as it respects the sun and the earth. The part of this comet is considerably inclined from that track in the heavens, which Cassini denominated the Zodiac of the Comets.

FRENCH IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The following Decree of the emperor Napoleon, constituting an *Imperial University* for his French dominions, cannot but be regarded as a curious and important document by all who are interested in the progress of knowledge and the state of public education.

Head I. *General Organisation of the University.* Art. 1. Public instruction throughout the empire is confided exclusively to the university. 2. No school or establishment for instruction of any kind can be formed apart from the imperial university, or without the authorisation of its head. 3. No one can open a school or teach publicly without being a member of the imperial university, and graduated in one of its faculties. Instruction in the seminaries, nevertheless, depends upon the archbishops and bishops each in his own diocese. They nominate and discharge the directors and professors; and are only bound to conform to the regulations for seminaries which we have approved. 4. The imperial university shall be composed of as many academies as there are courts of appeal. 5. The schools belonging to each academy shall rank in the following order: 1. The faculties for the profound sciences, and for the conferring of degrees; 2. the lyceums for the ancient languages, history, rhetoric, logic, and the elements of the mathematical and physical sciences; 3. the colleges (secondary district schools) for the elements of ancient languages, and the first principles of history and the sciences; 4. the institutions, or schools kept by private teachers, in which the instruction resembles that of the colleges; 5. the boarding schools belonging to particular masters, and consecrated to studies less severe than those of the institutions; 6. the little or primary schools, in which children are taught to read, write, and cast accounts.

II. *On the composition of the Faculties.* 6. There shall be in the imperial university five orders of faculties; viz. of theology; of law; of medicine; of the mathematical and physical sciences; of letters. 7. The archbishop or bishop of the place in which the academy is seated shall present to the grand-master the doctors in theology, from whom the professors shall be nominated. Each presentation shall be of three persons at least, among whom the competition shall be established, to be decided by the members of the faculty of theology. The grand-master shall nominate for the first time the deans and professors from the doctors presented by the archbishop or bishop as above mentioned. The deans and professors of the other faculties shall be nominated for the first time by the grand-master. Hereafter, the vacancies of professorships in these faculties shall be filled by competition. 8. There shall be as many faculties of theology as metropolitan churches. There shall be one at Strasburg and one at Geneva for the reformed religion. Each faculty of theology shall be composed of three members at least: the number may be augmented, if that of students shall seem to require it. 9. Of these three professors, one shall teach ecclesiastical history; one, doctrinal divinity; and one, evangelical morality. 10. There shall be at the head of each faculty of theology a dean, who shall be chosen from the professors. 11. The existing schools of law shall form twelve faculties of the same name, belonging to the academies of the circuits in which

which they shall be placed. They shall continue organised as they were by the law of the 22d ventose an. 12 and the imperial decree of the 4th complementary day of the same year. 12. The five existing schools of medicine shall form five faculties of the same name, belonging to the academies in which they are placed, and shall preserve their former organisation. 13. There shall be established in every lyceum at the seat of an academy, a faculty of sciences. The first professor of mathematics at the lyceum shall by office make a part of it. Three professors shall be added to it; one of mathematics, one of natural history, and one of natural philosophy and chemistry. The provisor and censor shall be added; and one of the professors shall be dean. 14. At Paris, the faculty of sciences shall be formed of an union of two professors of the college of France, two of the museum of natural history, two of the polytechnic school, and two professors of mathematics of the lyceums. One of these professors shall be nominated dean. 15. There shall be in every lyceum at the seat of an academy a faculty of letters. It shall be composed of a professor of belles-lettres of the lyceum, and of two other professors, with the addition of the provisor and censor; and a dean shall be chosen from the three first members. At Paris, the faculty of letters shall be formed of three professors of the college of France, and three professors of belles-lettres of the lyceums. The place where it shall hold its sittings, as well as that in which the acts of the faculty of sciences shall be held, shall be determined by the head of the university.

III. *On the Degrees of the faculties, and the means of obtaining them.* 16. The degrees in each faculty shall be three; viz. those of bachelor, licentiate, and doctor. 17. Degrees shall be conferred by the faculties after examination and public exercises. 18. Degrees shall not give the title of member of the university, but shall be necessary for obtaining it. 19. In order to be admitted to an examination for a batchelor's degree in the *faculty of letters*, it is necessary 1st, to be at least 16 years of age; 2dly, to respond in every thing taught in the higher classes of the lyceums. 20. For being examined as a licentiate, it is necessary 1st, to produce a diploma of bachelor obtained a year past; 2dly, to write a composition in Latin and French upon a subject and in a time given. 21. A doctor's degree in this faculty can only be obtained by presenting a title as licentiate, and by maintaining two theses, one on rhetoric and logic, the other on ancient literature, of which the first must be written and maintained in Latin. 22. In the *faculty of sciences*, a bachelor's degree is only to be obtained by having been admitted to the same degree in letters, and by responding in arithmetic, geometry, plane trigonometry, algebra, and its application to geometry. 23. The licentiate in the same faculty must respond in statics, and the differential and integral calculus. 24. To be admitted doctor in the same, two theses must be maintained, either on mechanics and astronomy, or on natural philosophy and chemistry, or on the three parts of natural history, according to the particular branches of science to the teaching of which the applicant shall declare himself destined. 25. Degrees in the *faculties of medicine and law* shall be conferred according to the laws and regulations already established. 26. From October 1st, 1815, no person shall be admitted bachelor of law or medicine without having at least the same degree in the faculty of letters. 27. To be admitted to the examination for bachelor of theology it is necessary, 1st, to be twenty years of age; 2dly, to be bachelor of the faculty of letters; 3dly, to have passed through a course of three years in one of the faculties of theology. The degree cannot be obtained till after maintaining a thesis in public. 28. To be admitted to the examination for licentiate in theology, it is necessary to produce a bachelor's diploma, obtained a year past at least. This degree cannot be obtained without two public theses, one of them in Latin. For the degree of doctor in theology, one concluding general thesis must be maintained.

IV. *On the order to be established among the members of the university; the ranks and titles attached to the different functions.* 29. The functionaries of the university shall take rank according to the following order: 1. The grand-master; 2. the chancellor; 3. the treasurer; 4. counsellors for life; 5. ordinary counsellors; 6. inspectors of the university; 7. rectors of academies; 8. inspectors of academies; 9. deans of faculties; 10. professors of faculties; 11. provisors

visors (supervisors) of lyceums; 12. censors of lyceums; 13. professors of lyceums; 14. principals of colleges; 15. aggregate professors; 16. regents of colleges; 17. heads of institutions; 18. masters of boarding-schools; 19. undermasters. 30. After the first formation of the imperial university, the order of ranks shall be followed in the nomination of functionaries, and no one can be called to a higher place till he has passed through the lower. 31. This article enumerates the requisite degrees for the functions above mentioned.

V. *On the bases of instruction in the schools of the university.* 38. All the schools of the imperial university shall have for the bases of their instruction, 1. the precepts of the catholic religion; 2. fidelity to the emperor, to the imperial monarchy, the depositary of the happiness of the people, and to the Napoleon dynasty, the preserver of the unity of France and of all the liberal ideas proclaimed by the constitution; 3. obedience to the statutes relative to teaching, the object of which is uniformity of instruction, and which tend to form for the state citizens attached to their religion, their prince, their country, and their family; 4. all the professors of theology shall be bound to conform to the regulations of the edict of 1682 concerning the four propositions contained in the declaration of the clergy of France, of that year.

VI. *On the obligations contracted by the members of the university.* 39. In the terms of article 2d of the law of May 10, 1806, the members of the imperial university, at the time of their installation, shall contract by oath the civil, special, and temporary obligations which are to attach them to the body of instructors. 40. They shall engage themselves to the exact observation of the rules and statutes of the university. 41. They shall promise obedience to the grand-master in every thing that he shall command them for our service and for the benefit of instruction. 42. They shall engage not to quit the body and their functions till they have obtained the consent of the grand-master in the prescribed forms. 43. The grand-master may disengage a member of the university from his obligations, and permit him to quit the body. In case of the refusal of the grand-master, and the persistence of the member in his resolution to quit the body, the grand-master shall be obliged to give him a letter of *exeat*, after three successive demands, repeated every two months. 44. He who shall have quitted the body of instructors without having fulfilled these formalities, shall be erased from the list of the university, and shall incur the penalties attached to such erasure. 45. Members of the university can accept no public or private function with salary without the express permission of the grand-master. 46. The members of the university shall be bound to inform the grand-master and his officers of every thing that shall come to their knowledge contrary to the doctrine and principles of the body of instructors in the public establishments. 47. The penalties consequent upon violations of duty and obligation shall be, 1. arrests; 2. reprimand in presence of an academical council; 3. censure in presence of a council of the university; 4. change of employment; 5. suspension of functions for a determinate time, with or without total or partial privation of salary; 6. dismission before the period of completion of service with an inferior pension; 7. erasure from the list of the university. 48. Every person who shall have incurred erasure, shall be incapable of being employed in any public administration. 49. The proportions between penalties and defaults, as well as the gradations of penalties according to the different employments, shall be fixed by statutes.

VII. *Of the functions and attributions of the Grand-Master of the University.* (Abridged.) To be nominated and removeable by the emperor. At the head of the whole executive of the university. To confer its offices, privileges, and honours, and maintain its discipline. To summon and preside at councils. To lay yearly before the emperor tables containing a statement of all particulars relative to the establishments for public instruction.

VIII. *On the functions and attributions of the Chancellor and Treasurer of the University.* (Abridged.) To be nominated and removeable by the emperor. To preside in the council in the absence of the grand-master. The chancellor to be keeper of the archives, and to sign acts and diplomas. The treasurer to take care of the receipt and expenditure.

IX. *On*

IX. *On the Council of the University.* (Abridged.) To consist of thirty members; ten of them for life, with imperial brevets. To be chosen from the inspectors, deans, and professors of the faculties, and provisors of lyceums. To assemble twice a year, or oftener, if summoned by the grand-master, and to divide their labours into five sections or committees. To judge of all questions relative to the police and administration of the several faculties and institutions; and to admit or reject the works which have been or may be placed in the hands of pupils, or in the libraries of lyceums or colleges. Its determinations to be according to the majority of votes, and to be executed by the grand-master, with power of appeal, however, to the great council of state.

X. *On Academical Councils.* (Abridged.) To be established at the chief seat of each academy—to consist of ten members, chosen by the grand-master from the functionaries and officers of the academy—to assemble twice a month or oftener, and the rectors to preside. Their office, to examine the state of the schools within their circuit, and all matters of discipline and accounts.

XI. *On the Inspectors of the University and of the Academies.* The inspectors-general of the university are to be nominated by the grand-master from the officers of the university, in number not less than 20 or more than 30. To be divided into five orders, like the faculties; to belong to no academy in particular; to visit them alternately, and by order of the grand-master, in order to examine the state of study, discipline, performance of duty, &c. The grand-master may send to the academies, for the purpose of extraordinary inspections, members of council who are not inspectors. One or two particular inspectors to be nominated in each academy for visiting all the schools, colleges, &c. of the circuit.

XII. *On the regulations to be given to the Lyceums, Colleges, Institutions, Boarding Schools, and Primary Schools.* The changes or modifications of the existing regulations for lyceums, colleges, &c. must correspond to the following dispositions: 101. For the future, and after the complete organisation of the university, the provisors and censors of lyceums, the principals and regents of colleges, as well as the under-masters in these schools, shall be restricted to celibacy, and to living in common. The professors of lyceums may be married, but in this case they must lodge out of the lyceum. Unmarried professors may lodge in it, and have the advantage of commons. No professor of a lyceum can open a boarding-school, or have public classes out of the lyceum: each of them, however, may take one or two private pupils, who shall attend the classes of the lyceum. 102. No woman can be lodged or received in the interior of lyceums or colleges. 103. Heads of institutions and masters of boarding-schools cannot act without having received from the grand-master of the university a brevet of permission to hold their establishment, which brevet shall be for ten years, and may be renewed. They shall conform to the regulations which the grand-master shall prescribe to them, after having deliberated with the council of the university. 104. Nothing shall be printed or published to announce the studies, discipline, and conditions of boarding-schools, or relative to the exercises of pupils in the schools, without the inspection and approbation of the rectors and councils of the academies. 105. Upon the motion of the rectors, the opinion of the inspectors, and an information from the academical councils, the grand-master, after consulting the council of the university, may shut up those institutions and boarding-schools in which serious abuses, and principles contrary to those professed by the university, shall be proved to prevail. 106. The grand-master shall cause to be discussed by the council of the university the question concerning the degrees of instruction proper to be attributed to each kind of school, in order that the greatest possible uniformity of teaching may prevail throughout the various parts of the empire. 107. Measures shall be taken by the university that reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic shall henceforth be taught only by capable masters. 108. For this purpose there shall be established at each academy, and in the interior of colleges or lyceums, one or more normal classes, for the purpose of forming masters for the primary schools. 109. The brothers of the *christian schools* shall be authorised and encouraged by the grand-master, who shall examine their

their statutes, admit them to the oath, prescribe to them a particular habit, and cause their schools to be superintended. The superiors of these congregations may be members of the university.

XIV. *On the mode of supplying Functionaries and Professors of the University.* 110. There shall be established at Paris a normal boarding-school for the reception of 300 young persons, who are to be formed to the art of teaching letters and the sciences. 111. The inspectors shall chuse every year, in the lyceums, after due examination, a determinate number of pupils, not under 17 years of age, whose conduct and abilities shall appear best fitted for tuition. 112. The pupils who offer themselves as candidates on this occasion, must be authorised by their fathers or guardians to enter into the career of the university, and must engage to remain at least ten years in the body of instructors. 113. These candidates shall attend the lectures of the college of France, the polytechnic school, or the museum of natural history, according to the branch of instruction to which they are destined. 114. They shall, moreover, be placed under the tuition of some of the oldest and ablest of their fellow-pupils, who shall exercise them in experiments, repetitions, &c. 115. They shall pass two years only in the normal boarding-school, maintained at the expence of the university. (Some other articles respecting them follow). 119. The under-masters of lyceums, and the regents of colleges, shall be admitted to a competition for obtaining aggregation to the professors of the lyceums. (These aggregates are meant to fill vacancies in the professorships; they are not to exceed a third of the number of professors, and are to have a pension of 400 livres.)

XV. *On Emeriti.* 123. The functionaries comprehended under the first 15 ranks, art. 29, after a service of 30 years, may be declared emeriti, and obtain a pension of retreat, to be fixed according to their functions by the council of the university. Every year of service beyond thirty shall entitle the emeriti to an augmentation of their pension of one twentieth. A house of retreat shall be provided, in which the emeriti may be lodged and entertained at the expence of the university; and those functionaries who, during their service, shall be incapacitated by illness or infirmity, may be admitted into this house before the term of 40 years.

XVI. *On the Costumes.* 128. The common costume of all the members of the university shall be a black dress, with a palm embroidered in blue silk on the left breast. 129. The regents and professors shall deliver their lectures in a gown of black tammy: over the gown, on the left shoulder, shall be placed the hood, which shall vary in colour according to the faculties, and in border according to the degrees. The professors of law and medicine shall preserve their present costume.

XVII. *On the Revenues of the Imperial University.* These are to consist of the 400,000 livres charged on the *great-book* for public instruction, of all the sums paid for degrees in the faculties of theology, sciences, and letters, of a tenth of those paid for examinations and admissions in the schools of law and medicine, of a twentieth of fees paid for instruction in all the schools of the empire, and of a duty to be levied upon the seal of all diplomas, brevets, &c. issued from the chancery of the university. The university is authorised to receive donations and legacies.

XVIII. *On the Expences of the Imperial University.* (These need not be specified.)

XIX. *General Dispositions.* 143. The imperial university and its grand-master, exclusively entrusted by us with the care of public education and instruction throughout our empire, shall incessantly labour to perfect teaching of every kind, to favour the composition of classical works; and especially shall take care that instruction in the sciences shall be kept on a level with acquired knowledge, and that its progress shall never be retarded by the spirit of system. 144. Lastly, We reserve to ourselves the power of distinguishing and recompensing in a particular manner the great services which may be rendered by members of the university for the instruction of our people; and also that of reforming, by means of decrees adopted in our council, every decision,

decision, statute, or act emanating from the council of the university or its grand-master, whenever we shall judge it conducive to the good of the state.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind.	Pressure. max.	Pressure. min.	Temp. max.	Temp. max.	Evap.	Rain, &c
	a.	26	NE	30.05	29.95	47°	34°	6	
N. Moon		27	NE	30.06	30.05	38	32	—	
		28	NE	30.14	30.06	40	27	—	
		29	NE	30.12	30.05	45	28	—	
		30	NE	30.05	29.98	39	32	—	
		31	N	29.98	29.78	41	25	.64	
	April	1	NW	29.84	29.67	41	22	—	
		2	NW	29.91	29.84	42	27	—	
	b.	3	SW	29.91	29.72	51	37	.34	
1st Q.	*c.*	4	SW	29.72	29.37	53	44	.13	6
	c.	5	SW	29.58	29.26	53	48	—	—
	c.	6	SW	29.79	29.58	54	50	.27	7
	c.	7	SW	29.80	29.63	56	38	8	1
	d.	8	NW	30.24	29.80	52	33	9	6
		9	NW	30.24	30.24	51	38	9	
Full Moon	*c.*	10	N	30.24	30.24	55	45	.10	
	c.	11	W	30.24	30.05	54	42	.12	—
	c.	12	NW	30.05	30.29	51	36	8	2
	e.	13	NW	30.29	30.19	60	39	—	
	e.	14	W	30.19	30.05	66	39	.30	
		15	N	30.06	30.00	63	31	.17	
	f.	16	Var.	30.13	30.06	52	30	.12	
Last Q.		17	Var.	30.11	30.04	49	29	.12	1
	g.	18	Var.	30.04	29.61	46	32	.11	
	c. h.	19	Var.	29.62	29.57	46	25	.17	2
	c.	20	SW	29.57	29.14	49	36	—	.59
		21	SW	29.44	29.09	47	34	.20	
	e.	22	W	29.41	29.40	54	36	.14	7
		23	Var.	29.58	29.41	48	35	5	.11
		24	N	29.87	29.58	47	33	8	7
				29.94	29.79	49.45	34.19		
				M. 29.86		41.82		T. 3.46	1.09

N. B. The Notations comprised in each line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. Snow.

b. The atmosphere, which has been long serene, begins to grow turbid.

c. Windy, sometimes amounting to a gale.

d. A shower at sunset, with negative electricity.

e. Misty morning.

f. The swallows made their first appearance this morning.

g. A. M. a strong positive electricity in the clear atmosphere.

h. P. M. much snow, which gave positive signs till nearly over, and then negative. The rain from the 17th to the end was always found electrified variably, often so as to afford moderate sparks. All the showers were mixed with hail. On the 23d p. m. after a sudden jet of fire from the insulated to the uninsulated part of the conductor, there followed thunder pretty far to the East and South-east. The cuckoo has been heard this morning.

RESULTS.

Wind and character variable. Hoar frost has been frequent.

Mean height of Barometer -	29.86 In.
Temperature - - -	41.82°
Evaporation (in 29 days) - -	3.40 In.
Rain, &c. - - - - - - -	1.09 In.

L. H.

Plaistow, 25th of 5th mo. 1808.

RESULTS FOR MARCH, AT MANCHESTER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.98⁺—Highest 30,32 —Lowest 29,32 —Range 1,00
Mean Temperature - 39°.81⁺—Highest 51°—Lowest 30°—Range 21°
Spaces described by the Barometer in inches, 3.46.—Number of Changes, 13.
Rain this Month, .240 Inches.—Wet Days, 6.—Total this Year, 4,415 Inches.

My Friend, the Rev. R. S. Singleton, of Blakeley, makes the quantity of rain, for this month, .288 of an inch.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
3	35	26	12	1	3	0	7

Total Number of Observations, 87.—Number of Stormy Days, 3.

This Month bears no relation with that of the preceding Year, except the Wind, which blew in the same direction towards the close.—The quantity of Rain for March, 1807, was .825 of an inch, which exceeds in quantity, this Month, .585 of an inch.—The Barometrical Pressure has described short and very few curves, and which were all above the mean, with one exception.—The number of Changes is only 13—and the Spaces, in Inches, 3.46; whereas the number of Changes, for the same Month of last Year, is 26, and the Spaces 8.72 Inches.—From the first to the eleventh, the Barometer was nearly stationary, for the Spaces only made .60 of an Inch.

THOS. HANSON.

Lying-in Hospital, April 3, 1808.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent of the Rev. Henry Newman, of St. Christopher's Island, for a cattle mill for expressing the juice of sugar canes, dated March, 1807.

In this mill, three vertical cylinders are set up in the usual manner for compressing the sugar canes; Mr. Newman's invention relates solely to a new manner of turning round the middle cylinder, with velocity greater than can be done by a simple lever in any required proportion. The middle cylinder supports an horisontal cog-wheel with vertical teeth, its axis is perforated to receive an iron spindle, formed, at a proper height above the wheel, into a collar, that sustains an horisontal axis near its internal end, on which end a small vertical wheel is fixed, whose teeth lock in those of the horizontal wheel, the farther end of this axis passes at some distance from the cylinders over a fixed horisontal ring, (formed either by the top of a circular wall, or any other convenient method,) round which it traverses. The part that projects beyond this ring carries a vertical fly wheel: The vertical iron spindle has another collar, (as represented in the figures which accompany the specification) through which a pole passes by which the horses draw round the horisontal axis, but with this figure the words of the specification do not agree, as they describe the pole to be a bar, "to each side of which one or more horses, are harnessed, which pole has a collar in which the *lever* turns;" By the word lever is meant the horisontal axis before mentioned. It is however not very material what way this pole or bar is placed, provided the cattle can draw round the horisontal shaft by it.

From this construction, the horisontal shaft has two motions, one round its own axis, and the other in an horisontal plain round the centre of the middle compressing cylinder; the part of it which rests on the top of the circular wall or fixed ring, gives it the motion round its axis; by which it will turn round as many times, in every revolution of the horses, as the diameter of the circular wall exceeds its own diameter; and will of course turn round the small vertical wheel on its internal end, with the same velocity; and this vertical wheel will turn round the middle compressing cylinder, by the horisontal wheel attached to it, with a velocity so much less, as the diameter of the horisontal wheel exceeds its own diameter. Therefore the proportion of the number of turns of the cylinder, to every revolution of the horses will be in a ratio of the acceleration caused by the first mentioned operation, and the retardation occasioned by the second.

The part of the horisontal axis that rests on the top of the circular wall, or great fixed ring, causes the accelerated motion of the cylinder, by its friction against the surface of the ring; for it is evident if it slid round the ring smoothly and was not made to turn round its axis at the same time by this friction, it could no more increase the motion of the cylinder than a simple lever; for this reason care should be taken in mills on this plan, that the horisontal axis does not slide forward without turning; which may be effected, either by forming that part of it which rests on the great ring, into a toothed wheel, and having the face of the great ring also formed with corresponding teeth, or else by so encreasing its diameter in that part as to make its friction against the ring sufficiently great. The latter would be the cheapest method, but by the former a greater velocity could be given to the cylinder, as the traversing wheel might then be smaller.

The same acceleration of motion may be given to the cylinder in a much simpler manner, by having a large horisontal cog-wheel, with a vertical shaft connected with a pinion attached to the cylinder: The horses turning round this shaft by a projecting bar, or lever, in the usual manner, would cause the cylinder to make as many turns, every time they went round the shaft, as the diameter of the large wheel exceeded that of the friction. This is the most

obvious

obvious method of effecting the purpose, and the one most used in similar cases; Mr. Newman has not pointed out any excellence his method possesses above those already contrived for accelerating motion in like machinery; and as we cannot conceive any advantage it has to counterbalance its greater expence and complication, we must still give the ancient methods the preference.

The mode of using the fly wheel is particularly objectionable in this mill, as it would encrease the draft of the horses, without producing any adequate benefit; the gait of horses in a mill is sufficiently steady for so coarse an operation as compressing the canes, which makes the fly wheel useless as an equalizer of motion; in this mill its only use is to act as a weight for encreasing the friction of the horisontal shaft against the large ring, to prevent the sliding motion, before mentioned; which could be effected more simply in several other modes.

Patent of Mr. George Savage, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Watchmaker, for a method of equalizing the power of the mainsprings of watches, &c. dated Jan. 1808.

Mr. Savage describes his method of equalizing the power of the mainspring, to be effected by pins placed in a small circle on the hour or centre wheel, which force up at certain periods, according to the number of pins inserted, a lever, that is connected with a detent; which unlocks another piece, that is between the mainspring and another lesser spring, and thereby causes the mainspring to wind up the lesser spring, which in the words of the patentee, administers an equal impelling power to move the train of wheels.

At a very early period after the invention of the spiral spring as a maintaining power for time-pieces, various contrivances were adopted for equalizing its power, as it was then conceived that the regular indication of time must principally depend on this circumstance; among these the principal were the common fusee wheel, now universally adopted, and the invention for which Mr. Savage has taken his patent; which is well known to all who are any way versed in horological improvements, by the name of the *Remontoir*. The celebrated Christian Huygens describes this method in his Horologium, and tho' Berthoud asserts that it was known in 1600; it is probable Huygens conceived the idea of it without receiving any hints from others; it was also adopted by Harrison and others but has never come into general use.

The following short description of the *Remontoir*, taken from a work published long before the date of this patent, will show sufficiently that Mr. Savage's method is exactly the same.

"The *Remontoir*, is a contrivance for winding up the spring, which gives motion to the regulator, at short intervals, to render its operation more nearly uniform."

Since the invention of detached escapements, the uniformity of the action of the mainspring has been found to be of so little importance, that Le Roy constructed excellent chronometers, in which even the chain and fusee wheel were laid aside; which plainly proves that the escapement and balance are the parts on which the exact movement of a chronometer so extremely depend, that its perfection may be considered as proceeding almost entirely from their improvement.

This patent therefore seems not at all likely to be beneficial to its proprietor; being both for a very old contrivance, so generally known that it is surprising any watchmaker should be ignorant of this circumstance; and one of so little importance that it has long since been laid aside by universal consent.

Description of the Mercurial compensating pendulums made by Mr. Barraud of Cornhill.

Mr. Barraud has made several pendulums with mercurial compensations, in the following method, which have been found to keep time with great accuracy.

The mercury is contained in a glass cylinder about eight inches high, and

two inches and a quarter in diameter; the quantity required is from ten to eleven pounds, and it should fill the cylinder up to 6·4 inches measured from the bottom of the glass internally.

This cylinder is supported by an oblong frame of steel 8.2 inches high at the inside, and about two and an half wide. The bottom of the frame is half an inch thick and a little broader than the cylinder, it is hollowed internally $\frac{3}{8}$ deep by a circular cavity, which holds the bottom of the cylinder. The sides of the frame are thin pieces of steel fastened by skrews which pass through them into the substance of the bottom and top pieces. The top piece of the frame may be made by one or more parts; through it the end of the pendulum rod passes down a little way; where it is sustained by a circular nut 1.6 inches in diameter, that turns round a screw formed on it which has forty threads to the inch. The upper edge of the circular nut is divided into 28 equal parts, and each of these is very nearly equal to 1″ in 24 hours; an index fixed to the upper piece points to the divisions.

The pendulum rod, rising above the described frame, should be 33.8 inches long or 34. and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick and $\frac{3}{8}$ wide. Its sustaining spring should be an inch long, and pretty stiff.

The glass cylinder is fitted with an iron cover, with small projecting pieces that embrace the sides of the frame, to keep it steady.

If with this pendulum the clock be found to go right when the thermometer is at 30.° and loses 1″ in 24 hours, when the temperature is 90.°. It will be set right by adding ten ounces of mercury, and if the reverse, by taking out that quantity.

The application of mercury to pendulums was first made by the well known Mr. George Graham. In the year 1715 he substituted a glass cylinder containing mercury for the pendulum ball, The expansion of which mercury upwards by increase of heat, tended to raise the center of gravity of the pendulum as much as that of the rod tended to depress it. This was the first plan for compensation ever made, and preceded some time that by the opposite expansions of metals which was afterwards invented by him, and perfected by Harrison in his gridiron pendulum. Mr. Barraud's publishing a description of the above mercurial compensation in the last Philosophical journal, can only be intended to point out a good method of constructing it with accuracy, but not to advance any claim to originality. In this point of view it has considerable merit.

On the materials for covering the roofs of Houses, from a paper of Mr. James Malcolm. Rep. of Arts, N. 60.

As there are many persons who give the preference to tiles for covering houses instead of slates, it may be useful to state the experiments made by the bishop of Llandaff and his remarks on the subject, as related by him.

That sort of slate is esteemed the best, other circumstances being the same, which imbibes the least water; for the imbibed water not only increases the weight of the covering, but in frosty weather, being converted into ice it swells and shivers the slate. This effect of frost is very sensible in tiled houses, but is scarcely felt in slated ones; for good slate imbibes but little water and only well glazed tiles are at all similar to slate in this respect. His lordship took a piece of Westmorland slate and a piece of common tile, each having a surface of about 30 square inches; both the pieces were immersed in water for ten minutes, and then taken out and weighed as soon as they had ceased to drip; the tile had imbibed above a seventh part of its weight of water; and the slate had not imbibed above a two hundredth part of its weight, the wet not having penetrated beyond its surface. Both the wet pieces were placed before the fire; in a quarter of an hour the slate was become quite dry and of the same weight it had before it was put into the water; but the tile had lost only twelve grains of the water it had imbibed; which was, as near as could be expected, the very same quantity which had been spread over its surface; for it was the quantity which had been imbibed by the slate, the surface

surface of which was equal to that of the tile; the tile was left to dry in a room heated to 60 degrees and did not lose all the water it had imbibed in less than six days.

In most parts of Surrey, tiles are uniformly used for roofs of houses, and in some instances on barns; but between Dorking and Horsham a heavy, but very durable sort of slate stone is used. Nearer London either Westmorland or Welch slates prevail.

The finest sort of blue slate is sold at Kendal, for 3s. 6d. per load, which comes to 1l. 15s. per ton, the load weighing two hundred weight. The coarsest may be had for 2s. 4d. a load, or 1l. 3s. 4d. per ton. Thirteen loads of the finest sort will cover 42 square yards of roof, and 18 loads of the coarsest will cover the same space, so that there is half a ton less weight, put upon 42 square yards when the finest slate is used, than if it were covered with the coarsest kind, and the difference of the expense of the materials is only 3s. 6d. To balance in some measure the advantage arising from the lightness of the slate, it must be remarked that it owes its lightness, not so much to any diversity in the specific gravity of the stone from which it is split, as to the thinness to which the workmen reduce it; and it is not able to resist violent winds so well as that which is heavier.

A common Cambridge tile weighed 37oz: seven hundred of these tiles are used at a medium for covering one hundred square feet, or about two and a half tons of tiles to 42 square yards.

Without including the weight of what is used in lapping over, when a building is covered with any of the materials mentioned, 42 square yards of the roof will support a weight in the following proportion, to that which the same surface would sustain if covered by lead or copper or zinc.

Tiles, - -	54 Cwt.
Coarse slate, -	36
Lead, - -	27
Fine slate, -	26
Copper, -	4
Zinc, - -	1

From the foregoing statement it is evident that the consequences arising from covering with tiles are two-fold; first, that owing to the weight of them, the plates and rafters of the roof must be made proportionably stouter and heavier, than is necessary for slates, even of the coarser sorts; and consequently this encreased strength in the timber, must add to the expense of the roof, supposing that the same thickness of wall be sufficient. Secondly, it is proved, that, from the porosity of the tile, it imbibes one seventh part of its weight, or about five ounces of water, in ten minutes, and that it requires the heat of 60 degrees, for six days, to make it as dry as it was before it was saturated. It is probable that tiles may continue wet much longer during the moist winter months, if they ever dry completely at all on the roofs of houses in that season. And it appears evident that tiles lodging on timber in a state of dampness, at least for six months in the year, must considerably injure such timber.

The foregoing extract from Mr. Malcolm's paper is given on account of the useful information it contains relative to covering for roofs. In the table of the comparative weight of equal surfaces of roofs covered with different materials, we have added the weight of a zinc covering, (from the facts contained in Mr. Sylvester's paper on the subject, of which an abridgement is given in this volume page 183) to make the table more compleat. The weight of Zinc is calculated at a pound to a square foot, which is almost three times the weight of the thinnest sheet Zinc mentioned by Mr. Sylvester.

Very durable roofs are made in India, where much rain falls, of a composition of clay and other materials: This renders it probable that cheap covering for houses might be made in this country in a somewhat similar manner, with Tarras, or other compositions that resist wet. The principle difficulty in the

the formation of such roofs, would be to prevent their cracking; but it is supposed, that means might be found of obviating this evil, suited to the nature of the materials used, as well as it is done in India; and a few trials on the roofs of out-houses, would probably shew a method of doing this sufficiently perfect for dwelling houses. The Indian method of forming roofs, and singular manner of building houses shall be given in a future number, as it is supposed the utility of the subject will make it interesting, though its having been published in another periodical work before the commencement of this, must deprive it of novelty to a few of our readers.

Of the great benefit derived from employing fumigations of oxy-muriatic acid, in preventing infections and stopping putrid fevers, by M. A. Hedouin, Physician, —Anns. de Chemie, Tom. 62.

In the year 1801, M. Hedouin succeeded M. Romilly in the superintendence of the sick at the prison of Mont. St. Michel; which from its situation was extremely unhealthy, where he found more than half the number of prisoners ill of putrid fevers.

Juniper berries and incense had been burned in the cells of the prisoners, but only disguised the smell, without producing any good effect.

The cells had a fetid odour of so pungent and tenacious a nature, on M. Hedouin's arrival, that his cloaths retained it four and twenty hours after their exposure to the free air.

In these circumstances he hastened to employ M. Guyton's process for fumigation: And a mixture of muriatic of soda, black oxyd of Manganese and sulphuric acid, was put into proper vessels and carried into the cells several times.

These operations produced a very sensible diminution of the fetid smell, without being attended with any accident, and M. Hedouin had very soon the satisfaction of perceiving that the epidemy of putrid fevers diminished also.

Afterwards several of the large apparatus for fumigation invented by M. Dumotiez were carried through the Hospital many times each day.

Since the commencement of 1804 the number of prisoners was increased one third; the structure of the cells had not been changed; the same misery pervaded every part of them as before; nor had the amelioration in the food of the prisoners, arising from their labour, been sufficient to change the nature of the diseases with which they were infected; and yet the putrid fevers had almost entirely disappeared. The efficacy of M. Guyton's process in subduing the putrid fever in the prison, was farther confirmed by its being so epidemical at that time in several neighbouring districts, that the churches were fumigated by an order from the prefect.

The following table of the deaths of the prisoners, and the number of them in the prison for 6 years, will prove the efficacy of the acid fumigations.

Years.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Deaths.	Observations.
1802	from 96 to 100	24	The oldest had not attained his 70th year; all died of putrid fevers except very few.
1803	100	11	The oldest not 50.
1804	from 96 to 100	21	Of these 17 died of putrid fever. In this year the regular use of the fumigation was ordered.
1805	120	9	Two only died of putrid fevers this year.
1806 and 1807	140	6	No putrid fevers for 15 months of these years to the period when the account was taken.

On

On the effects of acid fumigations in contagious disorders of cattle, and destroying putrid odours. By M. Guyton de Morveau.—Anns. de Chemie. Tom. 62.

About the end of Autumn 1806, the rot having made its appearance in some parishes in the department of Loire, the proprietor of two flocks of Merino sheep, was induced to order fumigations of oxy-muriatic acid to be made in the folds and stables; at first in open vessels, by pouring sulphuric acid on a mixture of sea salt and oxide of Manganese; and afterwards by means of the large apparatus of M. Dumotiez. This experiment was attended with so much success that a farmer in the same commune, who had already lost several sheep, applied the same remedy. He opened the apparatus twice a day for three minutes each time, according to the instructions he had received: The rot became mild; one half of the flock was not affected with it, and he did not lose a single sheep.

Two other farmers of the same commune made a similar successful experiment. Their diseased flocks were allowed to pasture along with the healthy, the latter having been previously fumigated in the folds, and no contagion was communicated. Since this the apparatus has become general in the department

The following account of the efficacy of this fumigation in destroying putrid odours was communicated to M. Guyton, by the directors of the hospitals at Besançon.

Several hundred weight of meat had been left for some time neglected in the cellar of the public hospital: it diffused such a fetid smell, that it was impossible to enter the place to carry it away, and it was at last drawn out by a pitchfork. A flask of the mixture for producing the oxy-muriatic acid gas, was afterwards introduced, and the door of the cellar closed. When this flask was withdrawn a few hours afterwards, there existed no smell whatever in the cellar, except that which was diffused by the oxy-muriatic gas: Its emanations having been very strong, the window was opened in order to procure a current of fresh air: The cellar was then so completely purified that fresh meat was put into it, and well preserved.

The stench occasioned by the body of a dead rat, was also destroyed in a few minutes,

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The apparatus contrived by M. Dumotiez of Paris, consists of a vessel of thick glass which holds about three half pints; the edge of the vessel, which is very thick, has a strong glass cover ground on it, so as to fit very close; This vessel is fixed in a small wooden frame, resembling a press, which has a wooden screw, in its upper part, that presses the glass cover down so as to perfectly confine the gas.

The charge for this vessel, is one ounce three drams of black oxyd of Manganese in powder, the fifth of a pint of pure nitric acid, and the same quantity of marine acid.

Another smaller apparatus was prepared by Dumotiez on the same principles, and enclosed in a case of box-wood so as to be portable in the pocket. The charge for this sort, is about one drachm of black Manganese, about the 50th part of a pint of nitric acid, and the same quantity of marine acid. There are many mixtures which produce the oxy-muriatic gas, but M. Guyton de Morveau found the above preserve its properties longer in closed bottles than any other.

Portable fumigating bottles, on a plan similar to the last mentioned, have been long since made by Mr. Lloyd, 178, Strand, for sale, at the suggestion of the writer of this article, from the conviction of the great benefit they might be to the public.

On the use of Sulphur in destroying Insects on plants, and its benefit to vegetation, by Mr. Joseph Hume of Long Acre.

In our number for March, an account was given of the application of flower of sulphur to destroy insects on plants, extracted from a paper of Mr. Hume's

Hume's; who has last month published the following particulars on the same subject.

The sulphur may be tied up in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves and young shoots of the plants should be dusted; or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swan-down puff, or even by a dredging box.

Mr. Hume has received fresh assurances of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infect and pray on vegetables. He has also been informed that the sulphur has been found to promote the health of the plants on which it was sprinkled: and that peach trees in particular were remarkably improved by it, and seemed to absorb it. It was likewise observed, that the verdure and other healthful appearances were perceptibly increased; for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces, served as a kind of comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of health.

Account of a tubular compensating pendulum made 30 years ago.

It has been believed by many that the tubular pendulum, (constructed on the principle of Harrison's gridiron pendulum, to preserve the same length in various temperatures by the contrary expansions of different metals) is but a late invention. The following account of one made upwards of thirty years ago, which proves this opinion to be fallacious, will therefore it is supposed be interesting to some of our readers.

This pendulum is now in the possession of Mr. Patoureaux, watch and clock maker, 15 Wardour Street: It was made by Mr. Wm. Brown, a clock maker well known to the trade, who has been dead upwards of five years, and who formerly resided near the seven dials; his brother, a jeweller residing at 15, Coventry Court, Haymarket, was his executor, and sold the pendulum to Mr. Barrett, clock maker of Compton street, some years ago, from whom Mr. Patoureaux bought it; Mr. Brown the jeweller asserts that this pendulum had been made by his brother upwards of thirty years ago, just after he had served his time to Mr. Chandler, of King Street, Seven Dials, (whom he afterwards succeeded in his business;) and that it was made by direction of Mr. Chandler, who, as far as he knew was the inventor of it; and, in corroboration of this assertion, Mr. Hampson, working clock-maker, 22, Greek Street, Soho, declares that he made several pendulums of the same construction for Mr. Brown upwards of seven years ago.

This tubular pendulum, which at present we must attribute to the ingenuity of Mr. Chandler, is composed of two tubes and a rod of iron, and two tubes of brass. The iron rod is about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and is suspended by a spring in the common manner, it is enclosed by the first brass tube, to which it is connected at bottom; an iron tube supported by the top of the brass tube then descends a little below it; and supports by its lower extremity the second brass tube; which rises a little above the former tubes; and from the top of it, the second iron tube descends below all, about two inches into the substance of the pendulum bob, which is very large and heavy: the bottom of this last tube contains a nut, into which a screw (having a milled head beneath, that sustains the bob) passes from below and raises or lowers the bob as required for the adjustment of the rate of going of the clock. We may date the invention of the tubular pendulum from the foregoing information, about the year 1775; Tho' it may yet be found to be of a still earlier period: The foreman of Mr Villaumy, clockmaker to the Prince of Wales, Pall Mall, declares that he remembers a tubular pendulum to have been made by a Mr. Finney, a well known clock maker of Liverpool, upwards of forty years ago, and that it is now in the possession of Mr. De Membry, Richmond.

Extract from a paper on a new method of managing and applying Turnip Crops as food for animals, by Mr. John Saunders of Stroud.—Agl. Mag. N. 8.

Mr. Saunders' plan for the management of turnips, principally consists in thinning them frequently, and feeding pigs and other animals, with the tops and

and other parts; from which method he thinks extraordinary profit might be derived. In corroboration of this idea he mentions the great produce got from a plot of garden ground, cropped with carrots, reddishes, and lettuces, thinned out, as they advance in growth, and the profit which gardeners obtain from raising cauliflower, brocoli, and cabbage plants for sale in a similar manner.

From being thinned more regularly than usual, and having a greater space allowed to each to grow in than is customary, turnips will yield a great return in weight and measure.

Mr. Saunders quotes a paper signed Agricola Northumbriensis, to shew that the actual weight produced from a thinner crop may be greater than that from a thick crop. If in the one, the rows are thirteen inches asunder, and the turnips twelve inches apart in each row, then the produce will be 40,200 to an acre; and if in the other the distance of the rows is twenty-seven inches and the intervals between the turnips eleven inches, the number to an acre will be 21,100. The crops will then be to each other in point of number nearly as 2 and a fraction to 1; but by the large intervals the size of the turnips will be encreased at least two inches in diameter, more than those planted with smaller spaces between them; then supposing the small intervals to produce turnips of 6 inches in diameter, and the large intervals, turnips of 8 inches across, the weight of 21,100 of the latter, will be to that of 40,200 of the former, nearly as 129 to 86; consequently when the first are worth 4l. per acre, the last will be worth 6l.

Mr. Saunders afterwards makes the following observations: If a farmer would take the pains to cast his eyes over a turnip field, he would find thousands of turnips which might be hoed out, with advantage to the crop, and given to the cattle.

An acre of turnips, and perhaps one of carrots, cabbage, parsnip, rape, or cole, thus managed, and gradually thinned out, would yield annually nearly twice the produce they do at present, and some of the above crops might be mixed with the turnips to advantage.

A further supply of food for cattle might be obtained in spring after all thinning had ceased, by cutting off with a scythe the tops from all the turnips within two inches of the bulbs, by which they would be checked in their disposition to run to seed, and the bulbs be preserved for a month, or six weeks longer, while an ample store of green food would be obtained for swine and other cattle, at a desireable, and scarce season of the year.

It is the turnip field principally that looks so green in the winter season. It then yields its produce when the corn fields, though green, yields no return and the grass land has exchanged its verdure for the russet hue. It is evident that grass land would retain its pasture for two or three months longer, and the aftermath would come in at a most desirable season, if the animals on a farm were withheld from it by occasionally subsisting them on turnip greens. Besides the hay-mow should be preserved in all farms as long as possible; and if the greater proportion of the cattle of a farm should be occasionably subsisted on the greens for five or six months in the year, the hay stack will preserve its size in proportion, and the farmer who shall adopt the mode, will not have to lament his want of foresight in the ensuing winter and spring months.

The great, yet simple rule, with respect to the turnip, and every other crop, while in a growing state, should be to permit each plant to approach but not to come into actual contact with its neighbours.

Pursuing this easy plan, the farmer may continue to thin his crops till they shall have ceased to grow. And thus with a sufficient stock of animals, his lands will be better manured than by any other mode; his breed of animals will be enlarged, and his crops be nearly, if not quite doubled.

Mr. Saunders thinks the small animals, which breed often, are more profitable than oxen; the Hog kind comes first under this head; Pigs, he observes, from the age of three weeks, and in every intermediate state up to the latest growth are fit for the table. There can be no better eating than a porker from six weeks up to two, three, and four months old; a sow also will produce her young much under the age of a twelvemonth, and her fecundity is alike remarkable; the superiority of Hogs dung, for manure is likewise incontestible.

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On the same principles he highly recommends keeping large stocks of rabbits in places properly prepared for them; and maintains that it matters not if the animals be of small dimensions provided there be no defect of numbers. Diminutive as the rabbit is in comparison with the stately ox, it should not on that account be rejected. This will be manifest when the prodigious difference in the consumption of food of the two animals is considered. A bullock will consume in twenty four hours what will maintain two hundred rabbits. A bullock will eat in one day two hundred pounds of turnips, and the same weight would maintain two hundred full sized rabbits throughout the day.

An acre of turnips drawn, making about 40 loads, will only fatten a single ox, in addition to straw; and that on good land; and on inferior soils they must be assisted by hay and generally by corn also. The number of rabbits that an acre of turnips would fatten on a moderate conjecture would not be less than 3,500. The ox is many years arriving at maturity; but Rabbits at seven weeks old, from a doe not quite so many months old, are fit for the table. They breed seven times in the year, and may have eight young ones every time; and their skins when good will sell for from 6d. to 10d. and the flesh for as much more at least.

The turnip greens agree perfectly well with them; and as a proof of the general wholesomeness of the tops of this plant. Mr. Saunders states that he has subsisted from one hundred, to two hundred head of swine, and a small stock of rabbits, principally on them for many weeks together.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. WILLIAM WOOD, F. L. S.

On Friday, April the 1st. died at Leeds, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. William Wood, F. L. S. about five and thirty years Minister of Mill-hill Chapel, in that town. This excellent man was born on the 29th day of May, O. S. 1745, at Collingtree, in Northamptonshire. Having passed through the usual education of a grammar-school, where he laid the foundation of that classical knowledge in which he afterwards excelled, he was placed by his father at the academical institution founded by William Coward, Esq. and at that time conducted by the Rev. Dr. D. Jennings, and the Rev. Dr. S. M. Savage, in Wellclose-square, both eminent for learning, piety, and worth; but which, on the death of the former, was removed to Hoxton, in the vicinity of the metropolis, where it was superintended for many years with great ability, reputation, and success, by Dr. Savage, and, now associated with him, the late Rev. Dr. A. Kippis, and the Rev. Dr. A. Rees, the former of whom is well known to the world as the learned editor, in conjunction with his ingenious coadjutor the Rev. Dr. Towers, of a new edition of the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, and whose death, in 1796, was the more to be lamented, as it gave a fatal blow to the progress and execution of that valuable and important undertaking, after the publication of the fifth volume; and the latter, Dr. Rees, as the able and learned editor of a great national work, which has for its basis Mr. Chambers's CYCLOPEDIA, but which has introduced such extensive, various, and important improvements in every branch of science, as render this one of the most valuable scientific works that has ever been carried on in this country; and which, in the execution of it, does honour to the erudition, the ingenuity, and the indefatigable industry of the present age.

In this dissenting college, and with the instruction and example of those able and excellent men, Mr. Wood soon distinguished himself by his love of knowledge, his ardour in the pursuit of it, and his promptness and facility in acquiring it. In that juvenile period of his literary life, he read, with all the enthusiasm of delight, the justly admired remains of the ancient masters of eloquence. He studied the orators, poets, and historians of Greek and Roman celebrity, with critical sagacity, and a high relish of their various beauties and excellencies.

cies. He became intimately acquainted with the various branches of polite and ornamental literature. He had an early passion and predilection for poetry; and relaxed from severer studies by occasionally sacrificing to the Muses. The writer of this article is in possession of some specimens of his poetical genius, which evince themselves to have been the productions of an ardent and highly cultivated mind, of a pure, correct, and classical taste. But so far were these elegant pursuits from giving him a distaste to the graver, and more solid and useful branches of education, that they seemed rather to refresh and invigorate his mind for a serious and intense application to these. Accordingly, he directed the talents with which he was by nature eminently endowed, to the acquisition of science, properly so called, with an assiduity which soon surmounted those difficulties that would have discouraged common minds, which made the intricate paths easy, and the rugged places plain. He made great proficiency in the abstruse study of geometry and the higher mathematics, in natural philosophy, ethics and metaphysics, in civil and ecclesiastical history, and in theology. He was always a passionate admirer of nature, and soon became an accurate observer of her subtle operations. He contemplated the diversified scenery of nature, the mountain and the valley, the tremendous cavern, the expanded lake, and the thundering cataract, the picturesque and the beautiful, the terrific and sublime, with all the fervour of devotional taste, yet chastened by the sober dictates of judgment and reflection. He adored the creator, while he explored his works: and these he viewed, in his enlightened research, not with the undiscriminating eye of a common and superficial spectator, but with the skill and sagacity of a philosopher. The investigations of natural science were his favourite object of pursuit, and botany, in particular, proved to him a constant and inexhaustible source of exquisite amusement and delight.—Et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur; tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi adversionem, humanissimam, ac liberalissimam judicaretis.—And, is not the subsequent passage peculiarly appropriate to the rational and scientific pursuits of the botanist?—Delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, *peregrinantur, rusticantur.*—But the study of nature is not an object of mere amusement, a barren and unprofitable speculation: it tends to calm the care-worn mind, to soothe and tranquillize the heart—agitated by the sorrows of the world. In the vegetable creation, the naturalist discovers some properties that may be of advantage to the manufactures of his country, or some medicinal virtues that may prove beneficial to the health of his species. In the great volume of Nature, the philosophic observer reads the most instructive lessons; and draws from every object around him some useful and important reflection—"finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

Mr. Wood's mind was happily formed for the attainment of natural knowledge. Here he found an endless variety, and ample scope for the gratification of his boundless curiosity. Botanical studies he pursued *con amore*, and with a high degree of reputation and success, as appears from the frequent mention of his name, and his observations, quoted in several popular botanical works. That he stood high in the estimation of those who were most competent to judge of his attainments in this department of science, is evident from the very respectful terms in which he is always mentioned by the eminently distinguished author of the FLORA BRITANNICA, and the ENGLISH BOTANY, his intimacy with whom was founded upon the solid basis of mutual friendship and esteem. He held a conspicuous rank among the botanists of this country, having long distinguished himself as an able and ingenious contributor to the advancement of this elegant and interesting science. It may be added, that, as a botanical writer, he bore a large share in this department of Dr. Rees's Cyclopedia, above-mentioned.

It must now be observed, that, when Mr. Wood had gone through the usual *routine* of academical instruction, and had completed his course of education, he first engaged in the exercise of his profession as a christian minister, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. From thence he soon removed to Ipswich, where he preached for some time to the respectable congregation of

Protestant Dissenters, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in connection with the Rev. Thomas Scott, the ingenious translator of the Book of Job from the original Hebrew, into English verse, with notes, historical, critical, and explanatory. When Dr. Priestly formed an engagement with the late Marquis of Lansdown to undertake the office of librarian to that enlightened statesman, Mr. Wood was elected by the unanimous suffrage of the congregation assembling at Mill-hill Chapel, in Leeds, to succeed him as their minister, in the year 1773. This proved a happy and honourable connection to both parties. Mr. Wood filled with great ability the vacancy occasioned by the removal of that highly distinguished and extraordinary man; and the congregation knew how to appreciate the value of the object of their election. His talents and his virtues intitled him to their respect and esteem; and they manifested their esteem and respect for him, by a conduct uniformly kind and liberal, friendly and attentive; while he enjoyed a happy residence among them during the long period of five and thirty years, with uninterrupted harmony and mutual regard. To the attachment of his congregation he bore the strongest testimony in a letter to one of his most intimate friends, written within a few months of his decease: in which, after mentioning, in the most feeling terms, his recovery from a long and dangerous illness, and from the painful effects of a heavy domestic calamity which befel him in the death of Mrs. Wood, during the course of that illness, he expresses himself thus:—"One, and that by no means the least benefit of my late severe affliction, is, the pleasing proof it has given me of the interest which my friends take in my welfare. All the members of my congregation have expressed their sympathy with me by substantial proofs of their regard." And, after specifying some particular instances of that regard, he proceeds to say—"I mention this, not only because I know it will give my friend pleasure, but also, because I think so honourable an instance of the generosity of my Leeds friends ought to be known."

In any situation, Mr. Wood would have been distinguished by his genius, learning, and acquirements. In the particular circumstances in which he was placed, his talents wanted no *stimulus* to exertion; they found room to display themselves; and he accordingly attained to that eminence in his profession, which his talents and exertions justly demanded. He had the happy faculty of bringing the rich treasures of general knowledge, with which his mind was stored, to bear upon those subjects which were immediately connected with his profession. All branches of knowledge he considered as subservient to this grand object, which he always kept in view. While his breast was fraught with the sentiments of an unaffected, rational, and elevated piety towards God, he cultivated a high veneration for the discovery of his will as contained in the sacred books of the Old and New Testament, which, perhaps, no man studied with more critical care and attention, with more candour and impartiality, with a mind less shackled by bigotry or prejudice, by weakness, superstition, or fanaticism, a mind less warped by that narrow spirit of party which has been too often charged upon those who are dissidents from the established church. His acquaintance with the ancient languages in which the Scriptures were written, was accurate, critical, and profound; and his interpretations of scripture rational, sound, and judicious. On subjects of controversial theology, his sentiments were most liberal and free; and, in avowing and maintaining them, he was open, firm, and intrepid. His mind was awed never by the fear of man; for he knew no fear, but that of meanness, dishonesty, hypocrisy, and vice. Though his religious sentiments were the farthest from those which are commonly reputed orthodox, yet he countenanced no intolerance towards those who differed from him in opinion; he felt no asperity, no rising animosity against his opponents in matters of theological disquisition. He aimed to exclude none from within the pale of his charity; he never wished to narrow the gate of admission into his church. A sectarian himself, he was aware that perfect *liberty of thinking* is the very soul of sectarianism; nay, that this is one of the grand characteristics of the religion of Jesus Christ. He therefore lamented that Christians are not more generally distinguished by a more intimate knowledge of their own principles, or by a greater degree of firmness and consistency in maintaining and acting conformably to them, rather than

than by their party zeal, or by their want of liberality towards those who adopt a different creed from their own. With a singular felicity of temper, arising from the native constitution of his mind, confirmed by his principles and habits of thinking, he had no intolerance in his nature, no malignity in his heart. He acknowledged no distinctions among men, either of country or complexion, of church, sect, party, or religious persuasion, but those which alone reflect honour on our nature, and on the christian name, the distinctions of knowledge, and virtue, and purity of character. In this respect, he was truly a citizen of the world; not indeed of this world, for he served a master, the constitution of whose kingdom shall never be impaired, shall suffer no violence, revolution, or decay. An enthusiast in the cause of rational liberty, civil and religious, he was, to every human being, a friend and a brother. His charity was unconfined as the air; his benevolence was that of a christian. Rather than to have suffered any imputation on his benevolence, he would have endured the charge of indifference and want of zeal: an odious and invidious charge, which is often cast upon some of the wisest and the best of men, because they are restrained by good sense, sound reason, and correct judgment, from over-stepping the modesty, and purity, and dignity of the christian character, to make proselytes to their own faith, to disseminate those speculative opinions which to them do not appear to be of equal importance with the virtues of justice, humanity, benevolence, and piety. Nor are they, on this account, less worthy, less honest, less enlightened, nor, it may be added, less zealous, (in the true evangelical sense of the word *zeal*) than those persons who are so forward uncharitably to censure, or ignorantly to accuse them. The character which is here imperfectly delineated, did not, indeed, partake of that *over-weening* zeal (to adopt the use of an obsolete, but expressive, term) which is too much the pride of the present day, and the boast of some individuals of every party. But those who knew Mr. Wood, knew that he was not devoid of zeal. In that zeal which is according to knowledge, enlightened by reflection, restrained by wisdom, chastened by modesty, and tempered by charity, he yielded to none of those warm, active, restless spirits, who, if they be not mere pretenders, and allowing them to be honest enthusiasts, yet are actuated by an injudicious and mistaken zeal; who are too ready to censure men in regard to whom a little reflection might convince them that they are not deserving of censure; and who do not always "know what spirit they themselves are of." Mr. Wood had a warmth, an ardour, an enthusiasm of temper, under the influence of which, he was cold in no attachment, indifferent in no pursuit. This constitutional temper was happily directed to useful, honourable, and important objects. His love of truth was paramount to every other attachment; and in comparison of this, all other regards were trivial in his estimation. In the investigation and pursuit of truth, his inquiries were indefatigable and unremitting; his zeal in inculcating and promoting it, was undaunted, manly, honest, and dignified. He was inferior to none in the generosity and integrity of his nature; and, such were the constancy and intrepidity of his mind, that, in other times, he would probably have exemplified the zeal of an apostle, and the perseverance of a martyr. His attachments were all on the side of virtue; his prejudices were pointed only against vice. If he ever harboured an intolerant thought, it was against the unworthy, the base, the sordid, the unjust, and the cruel. Yet so well was he acquainted with human nature, its weakness and frailty, and liableness to err, that his abhorrence of vice could not prompt him to sacrifice even the wretched profligate already, perhaps, an outcast from society; he would deem it unworthy of a disciple of the school of Jesus, to "break the bruised reed;" he would remonstate, reprove, and exert his utmost endeavours to reclaim the unhappy wanderer from virtue; but so predominant were mildness and humanity in his breast, that he would not crush the miserable worm.

In discharging the functions of his office, as a minister of religion, Mr. Wood was attentive, assiduous and conscientious. Himself a steady and zealous *Unitarian*, according to the confined and modern usage of that term; he conducted the public worship of his congregation upon principles strictly unitarian, as is the practice of all congregations of that class or description

description of dissenters to which he belonged. But, upon principle, he avoided the introducing points of controversy frequently or habitually into the pulpit; conceiving that, in this place, they could not easily admit of a proper, full, and fair discussion; that treating them superficially or partially might lay an undue bias on minds previously uninformed; and, that frequent discussions of this nature, while they cherished a vague and speculative curiosity, would divert the attention of men of plain understandings and unsophisticated minds from subjects of higher interest, and more lasting concern. Sensible, indeed, that right notions ought to lead to right practice: he laid the ground work of his public instructions in those general principles and doctrines, which appeared to him, upon mature and deliberate inquiry, to be the genuine principles and doctrines of Christianity. But his discourses were usually taken from those various, interesting, and important topics which the judicious preacher can be at no loss to find in the wide range of scriptural subjects, relating to the perfections, the providence, and moral government of God; the prospects and the destination of man, together with those practical duties which are enjoined upon him in the gospel by sanctions the most powerful and sublime; the truth of revelation, the authenticity of the Scriptures, and the incontrovertible evidences of the divine origin of the Christian religion, and its benign tendency to promote the virtue and the happiness of the whole human race. In these compositions, Mr. Wood eminently excelled. His sermons were free from obscurity and mystery, from abstruse and subtle, or merely curious speculation, from affectation and false refinement. They were, like Christianity itself, in its uncorrupted state, as exhibited in the writings of the Evangelists, intelligible to the mean and illiterate: yet they contained an ample fund of information, a rich vein of sentiment, a strain of simple and dignified eloquence, which commanded the attention of the most judicious, the enlightened, and the wise; while they were delivered with energy and fervour, with solemnity and interest. His style of preaching was ingenious, perspicuous, and instructive, his elocution animated, manly, and impressive. He accordingly rivetted the minds of his auditors, recommending the truths and duties of religion, and inculcating the most rational and exalted sentiments of piety, by the strong force of argument, and those irresistible powers of persuasion that reach and penetrate the heart.

It appears, that the subject of this memoir was no ordinary man. His mind was of no common character. His intellectual powers were of the first order. His faculties were masculine and vigorous: his understanding was comprehensive, clear, and enlightened: his imagination vivid and powerful: his judgment solid and profound. Few minds have been possessed of a larger capacity of receiving, retaining, and communicating so great a variety and extent of knowledge, without superciliousness, arrogance, vain glory, or presumption. He had a pliancy and elasticity of mind, a depth, and vigour, and originality of thought, a clearness and quickness of conception, that fall to the lot of few. At the same time, he had that noble independence of spirit, which is more commonly boasted of, than actually displayed; which disdained the thought of tergiversation, of a temporising policy, a dereliction of honour, or violation of conscience; which sacrificed no principle to worldly or secular considerations of profit or ambition; which submitted to no mean compliances; which crouched to no authority, and called "no man master upon earth." This shining quality is to be found only in minds of a superior cast:—

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.

Mr. Wood was endowed with the best qualities of the heart, as well as of the head. His piety and benevolence kept pace with his talents. He possessed the social virtues in an eminent degree. His temper was candid, open, and unreserved, without inequality or uncertainty, without petulance or affectation, without fastidiousness, or caprice. As his religion was not debased by hypocrisy, his zeal embittered by intolerance, his devotion clouded by superstition, his piety degraded by the parade of an artificial sanctity, or his benevolence alloyed by ostentation; so he had vivacity without levity, gravity without austerity, and cheerfulness without moroseness. His professions of esteem

teem were undissembled and sincere; his friendship lasting and unbroken; his attachments inviolable, and his heart without guile. Knowing no deceit himself, there was nothing which roused his manly indignation so much as the discovery of deceit, duplicity, and dissimulation in others. Honesty and probity were the great moral qualities of his mind, which were predominant in every feature of his character. And it was the ground of that high estimation in which he was universally held by those who knew him best, that his conduct was consistent throughout, his integrity unimpeached, his honour unsullied, and his mind pure as the sun-beam.

The writer of this *memoir* makes no apology for the minuteness of detail in which some readers, perhaps, may think he has unnecessarily indulged. If the partialities of friendship have in any respect betrayed him into the language of exaggeration, he trusts that this will be considered as a venial defect, which may obtain the indulgence of those, at least, who know the value of friendship, or have ever felt the anguish of losing a friend. At the same time, he ventures, essentially, to maintain the truth and correctness of the outline which he has attempted to delineate; from a full conviction in his own breast of its general accuracy, founded upon his intimate knowledge of the original from which this sketch is copied, and upon the undisguised intercourse of an early, long-continued, confidential friendship; an intercourse which has now ceased for ever in this world; a friendship which will hover over the far distant grave of the departed, as long as the writer shall survive his friend.—Moveor enim tali amico orbatus, qualis, ut arbitror, nemo unquam erit; et, ut confirmare possum, nemo certe fuit. Sed non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor, et maxime illo solatio, quod eo errore careo, quo amicorum decessu, plerique angi solent. Nihil enim mali accidisse Scipioni puto. Mihi accidit, si quid accidit. Suis autem incommodis graviter angi, non amicum, sed seipsum amantis est. Quid dicam de moribus facillimis? de pietate liberalitate—bonitate in suos, justitia in omnes? Nota sunt vobis: quam autem carus fuerit, mœrore funeris indicatum est.—Neque enim assentior iis, qui hæc nuper disserere cæperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, atque omnia morte deleri.—*Cicero de Amicitia.*

The death of Mr. Wood was an event entirely unforeseen by his friends at the time when it took place. "A long and severe illness, indeed, aggravated by a domestic loss of a most afflicting nature, shook to its very foundations a constitution which had been gradually weakened by repeated attacks of disease, and when least expected, the earthly house of a mind still vigorous and unimpaired, was suddenly dissolved." He had preached twice on the Sunday preceding his death, as it was observed, by his friends, with more than his usual animation. On the following day he was seized with an internal complaint, which baffled the skill of the most eminent medical friends who were about him, and after four days terminated in his death. He has left an amiable and respectable family, to deplore the loss of "the kindest and most affectionate of fathers, and the best of friends." The respectable and enlightened congregation, with which he was so long and so happily connected, have shewn their sense of the irreparable loss they have sustained, by every testimony of respect to the memory of their inestimable pastor and friend. An interesting and appropriate address was delivered in the chapel on the day of his interment, by his highly esteemed friend, the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York, who, on the Sunday following, the 10th of April, preached at the request of the congregation, from the words—"Remember those who have spoken to you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation."

The death of Mr. Wood is no private loss. It will be long and justly lamented, as a loss to literature and science, to which he was an ornament and an honour;—to the cause of Christian truth and liberty, for which he was an able and a zealous advocate;—to the civil and religious rights of mankind, of which he was a manly and strenuous assertor,—to the cause of a rational dissent from ecclesiastical establishments, in which he was distinguished for his candour and liberality, as well as for his decision, disinterestedness, and integrity;—and it must be added, that the friends and well wishers of the dissenting college at York, have, on this occasion, reason to regret the loss of a man, who, by his talents,

talents, his influence, his activity, and his zeal, rendered the most essential services to that important institution. This object he had most nearly at heart; and he spared no time, no labour, no exertion, by which he might contribute to its success, or recommend it to that public patronage, to which he has so just a claim. He held the appointment of visitor to the college; he attended the annual examinations whenever the state of his health would admit of it; and he has bequeathed to this institution some of the most valuable theological books contained in his library.

To those who were acquainted with the subject of this memoir, it will be interesting to be informed of a circumstance which took place within three months of his decease. Previously to the meeting of the manufacturers, merchants, and others, in the West Riding of the county of York, which was held at Leeds on the 19th of January last, to consider of a petition for peace; Mr. Wood, with a pathetic earnestness of voice and manner, which was highly impressive, addressed the very numerous and respectable body of persons who were assembled in the Rotunda adjoining the Cloth-Hall, in a short, but animated speech, to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen, in the present state of my health, I cannot, with prudence, expose myself to the open air in the Cloth-Hall Yard. But I should feel myself wanting in my duty to you, to my countrymen, and to mankind, if I did not come forward as a man, as a christian, and as a minister of religion, to express my hearty concurrence with you in the prayer of your intended petition, a draught of which I have read; and of the resolutions which are to be proposed at the public meeting, which also I have seen. It is my firm conviction, that if the measures which you are now pursuing, had been taken in the time of the late ministry, and before the death of the ever to be lamented Mr. Fox, you would at this time have enjoyed the blessings of peace. I will only add my earnest wish, that you may obtain all the success which your peaceable conduct and regard to the public good, I doubt not, will merit."

Mr. Wood wrote many occasional papers at various times, upon subjects interesting to the cause of liberty and religion, which were distinguished by a spirit of freedom and independence, by sound reasoning, and appropriate and forcible appeals to the good sense of the people at large, and which were serviceable to the cause he espoused at the particular junctures which produced them. This was especially the case at the time of the Protestant Dissenters' application to parliament for a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, when he acted as a delegate from the Northern district. He was also much interested in the proceedings of the York Association, and ardently concurred with the virtuous, able, and truly patriotic chairman of their committee, the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, and with a majority of the most respectable persons in that great county, in regard to their object of a reform of parliament. It has already been observed, that Mr. Wood's communications in the Cyclopedia were very numerous and extensive. In the specific department of his own profession he published at different periods the following Sermons.

1. The reciprocal Duties of a Christian Minister and his Hearers. A Sermon preached before the Society of Protestant Dissenters at Mill-Hill Chapel, in Leeds, May 30, 1773, on occasion of his undertaking the pastoral office among them.—*Johnson.*

2. Sermons on Social Life. (12 in number)—*Johnson*, 1775.

3. The Christian Duty of cultivating a Spirit of universal Benevolence amidst the present unhappy National Hostilities. A Sermon preached July 4, 1781, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, before an assembly of Dissenting Ministers, and published at their request.—*Johnson.*

4. Two Sermons preached at Mill-hill Chapel, in Leeds, on the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the happy Revolution.—*Johnson*, 1788.

5. A Sermon, preached Sept. 7, 1794, on occasion of the death of the Rev. William Turner, more than 30 years minister of the congregation of protestant dissenters, in Westgate, Wakefield, and published at their request; to which are added, Memoirs of Mr. Turner's Life and Writings.—*Johnson.*

6. A Sermon, preached to a Society of Protestant Dissenters in the City of York, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1800, immediately after the interment of the Rev.

Rev. Newcombe Cappe; with an Appendix, containing Brief Memoirs of his Life.—*Johnson*, &c.

7. A Sermon, preached at Mill-hill Chapel, in Leeds, on the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century, published at the request of the congregation.—*Johnson*.

8. A Sermon, preached at Mill-hill Chapel, in Leeds, on the late Day of Thanksgiving for the Restoration of Peace, published at the request of the congregation. *Johnson*, 1802.

9. A Sermon, preached April 22, 1804, at Mill-Hill Chapel, Leeds, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Priestley, formerly Minister of that Chapel; published at the request of the Congregation.—*Johnson*, 1804.

10. A Sermon, preached at Birmingham, June 9, 1805, at the Old Meeting-House in the morning, and at the New Meeting-House in the afternoon, in aid of a Collection for the Protestant Dissenting Charity School, supported by their joint contributions. Sold at Birmingham for the benefit of the charity.—Also,

11. Forms of Prayer for the Use of the Protestant Dissenting Congregation at Mill-Hill Chapel, in Leeds. Chiefly compiled from other Liturgies.—*Leeds*, 1801.

T. J.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Married.—John Baker, Esq, of the Middle Temple, to Miss Satis, of Portland place.—John Shepherd, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry.—At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, William Heylinger, Esq. of Weymouth-street, to Miss Chalmers of Park-place, St. James's.—Robert Lukin, Esq. son of the Dean of Wells, to Miss Catharine Halifax, daughter of the late Bishop of St. Asaph.—Lewis William Buck, Esq. to Miss Robins, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Robins, Esq. of Benfield, Herts.—James Lys. Seager, Esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Whitaker, daughter of Thomas Whitaker, Esq. of Barming, Kent. At *St. James's*, the Rev. J. G. Dimmock, vicar of Clanfield, Oxon, to Miss Humphries, of Baldock. William Manwaring, Esq. captain in the East India Company's Naval Service at Bombay, to Miss Connell, eldest daughter of Major General John Shadwell Connell. Colonel Dorrien, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to Miss Lellere, of Havant, in Sussex. At *St. Mary-le-Bone*, the Rev. Robert Henry Johnson, Rector of Winstanstow, and Vicar of Staunton-Lacey, in the county of Salop, to Carolina, second daughter of Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, of Rouse Lench in the county of Worcester, Bt. Joseph Gundry, jun. Esq. of Bridport House, to Miss Eliza Pearks, niece of Martin Pearks, Esq. of Harley-street. At *St. George's, Bloomsbury*, Matthew Corsellis, Esq. to Miss Utterson, eldest daughter of John Utterson, Esq. of Manvill Hall, Herts.—At *St. Andrews, Holborn*, William Tucker, Esq. of Bartlett's-buildings, to Miss Harnot Anderson, daughter of William Anderson, Esq. of Gracechurch-street.—At *Twickenham*, James Alexander Hodson, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Hodges, youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah Hodges, Esq. of Bolney Court, Oxfordshire.

Died. In *Great George-street*, Westminster, aged Peter Rainier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue. He was made a post captain, October 29, 1778; a Rear-Admiral, June 1, 1795; a Vice-Admiral, Feb. 14, 1799; and an Admiral of the Blue, Nov. 9, 1805. Admiral Rainier, was Commander in Chief in the East Indies for several years, where he amassed vast property, and returned from thence about two years since: at the last General Election he was returned to parliament for Sandwich, his native place.—In *New-Palace-Yard*, Mrs.

Mrs. Dickins, wife of George Dickins, Esq.—In *Margaret-Street*, Cavendish-square, aged 89, Rene Briand, Esq. In *Portman-square*, aged 86, the Countess Dowager of Dundonald, one of the most virtuous, most accomplished, and one of the most beautiful women of her time. She was the mother of twelve sons and one daughter, and amongst her descendants are now numbered, an Admiral and five Captains in his Majesty's Navy. In *Upper-Seymour-street*, aged 53, Charles Mitchell, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica. In *Arlington-street*, Samuel Sneyd, Esq. In *St. George's Row*, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Tibson. In *Harley-street*, Mrs. Reed, wife of John Reed, Esq. of Chipchase. castle in Northumberland. In *Devonshire-place*, aged 78, Francis Latour, Esq. late of Madras. In *Edward-street*, Portman-square, aged 84, the Dowager Lady Frankland, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bt. In *Wimpole-street*. Mrs. Penton, the wife of John Penton, Esq. late M. P. for the borough of Winchester. In *Welbeck-Street*, Mrs. Southwell, widow of William Southwell, Esq. of Frampton, in Gloucester. At the Prince of Wales's coffee-house, *Conduit-street*, Sir Narborough D'Aeth, Bt. of Knolton, in Kent, Colonel of the East Kent Militia. Suddenly in *Charles-street*, St. James's-square, James Paull, Esq. who within these last three years has made himself sufficiently conspicuous in the political world. Mr. Paul was the son of a reputable tradesman in Perth, and early in life obtained a situation in the service of the East India Company, but soon after his arrival in India, was permitted to settle as a Free Merchant at Lucknow, where he acquired considerable property. Soon after his return to England, he was returned to parliament (for a borough in the Isle of Wight) where he denounced the Indian administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, and moved for certain documents previously to an impeachment of that Noble Lord. On this occasion he was supported by great names, but most of these are said to have abandoned him in consequence of his charges having interfered with their own political concerns, which by some recent changes had acquired a new bias. On the dissolution of Parliament in November, 1805, Mr. Paull set up for Westminster, in opposition to Mr. Sheridan. The popularity which, to the astonishment of the whole world, he acquired at that time, is well known to the public. The reason is also equally well known, why he did not succeed at the subsequent election in May, 1807. Being wounded in a duel with Sir Francis Burdett, he was unable to make his appearance on the hustings. We understand it is not long since he recovered from these wounds. As to the cause of the present catastrophe, we cannot pretend to speak with any degree of certainty. We have, however, been informed, that Mr. Paull latterly became considerably embarrassed in his affairs, and that he attended the Union Club-house, where he risked largely, and became a loser to a large amount. This is supposed to have led to the present melancholy disaster. For several days previous to his death, Mr. Paull was frequently seen walking to and from his house in Charles-street, St. James's-square, apparently composed. And only two or three evenings before was observed in his drawing-room remarkably cheerful, in the company of some ladies who visited him. On the evening of his death he informed his servants that he was indisposed, that he was about to retire for some time to his chamber, and desired he might not be disturbed. Some time after the servants heard a groan: they went up to the chamber, and on entering the same, found him lying dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear. At the house of his brother-in-law, Lieut. Governor Bruce, in Sloane-street.—Capt. Thomson of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, honoured and beloved as a friend and relation, and highly respected as a brave and meritorious officer. He served with the Brigade of Guards at the capture of the Helder, in Egypt also, and lately at the surrender of Copenhagen, where he broke a blood-vessel, the effects of which he never recovered.—In *Brompton row*, aged 56, Mrs. Osborne, relict of Nicholas Osborne, Esq.—In *Brunswic-square*, William Duncan, Esq. while sitting in his chair, reading a newspaper, apparently in perfect health, he suddenly expired without a groan.—In *Ormond-street*, at a very advanced age, Sir Henry Grey, Bart. elder brother to the late Earl Grey, and uncle to the present, who is his heir. He never was married; and by his death Earl Grey comes in possession of estates to the amount of 37,00l.

37,000l. per annum, besides a fortune for each of his younger children.—In *Great James-street*, aged 71, Edward Philips, Esq. He was born and resided all his life in the same street.—Mr. Ledger of Covent-Garden Theatre. He had attended as usual in the morning at the Treasury of the Theatre, when he was taken ill, but upon being brought into the air, he felt so much recovered that he went to Mr. Harris's banker, to lodge the money of the Theatre. Mr. Waddy, who had accompanied him in a hackney coach to the bankers, conceiving him quite well, left him there. Mr. Ledger, had concluded his business, and only proceeded a few steps from the door, when he fell down in a fit and was conveyed home, where he lingered till nine at night and expired. His remains were followed to the grave by a long train of the performers of both Theatres, and were deposited in the burying-ground of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, near those of the late Mr. Edwin, of facetious memory.—At the *City Coffee-house*, Cheapside, William Seddon, Esq. of Manchester, attorney at law.—Suddenly, in *Cornhill*, Mr. John Lambert, an eminent Stock-broker. On the morning of his death he had come to town from his villa in the country, about 14 miles distant. When he reached his house in Cornhill, he read a letter put into his hands by his servant, which seemed to affect him much. Shortly afterwards he complained of fatigue and indisposition, and said he would go to his bed-room. He did so, and was found there, in the course of the day, dead, with a pistol lying by him. It was supposed that the pistol was fired about eleven o'clock, but no report was heard by the servants. Mr. L. it appears, was under considerable embarrassments, which were unknown even to his partner or family, but, which had occasioned a depression of spirits that led to the unhappy catastrophe. On a minute examination into his affairs, it appears that he is minus to the amount of 60,000l. and upwards. One person alone is a sufferer to the amount of 36,000l. another twenty, and many others in smaller sums. Mr. L. left behind him a letter, the tendency of which was to exculpate Mr. C. his partner, from any blame which might be imputed to him. The deceased was in an extensive line of business; gave elegant entertainments to the nobility in the country; and had a taste for building. He has left a wife, and we believe a family. —The Coroner's Inquest has returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.—In *Newcastle-street*, Strand, aged 64, Thomas Bayley, better known in St. Mary's parish by the name of Little Tommy, the Pot boy, from his having been so employed in that neighbourhood for upwards of forty years. The last twenty years of his life were spent at the Fountain public house in Newcastle-street, where he died after a week's illness, during which time he made a will, bequeathing 400l. the savings of his long servitude, to a sister, whom he had not seen for the last twenty years of his life; who on being informed of the bequest said, "she did not want it, but he ought to have had more money." He was a most faithful and trusty servant.—At *Pimlico*, aged 87, Andrew Clipton, Esq. of the War Office.—In *Highbury-place*, Islington, Nathaniel Basevi, Esq. late of Billeter-square.—At *Highbury-grove*, aged 90, Mrs. Hollingsworth.—At *Edgware*, the Rev. I. De Veil, rector of Aldenham, Herts, and a Justice of Peace for Middlessx. At *Edmonton*, aged 91, Robert Kelham, Esq. the oldest member of the Societies of Lincoln's Inn and Staple Inn.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Bedford*, aged 89, Benjamin King, Esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At *Binfield*, Capt. Charles Johnson, of the 14th Regt. of Light Dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Macdougal, of Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone.

Died. At *Workingham*, aged 85, Mr. William Bennet, cabinet maker, a bachelor fraught with many strange peculiarities; for upwards of twenty years he had lived a recluse life, and during the last seven years he could never be prevailed on to quit his bed for a moment. At *Windsor*, Mrs. Roberts, formerly one of the boarding dames of Eton College, from which she had retired some years after having acquired an ample fortune.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Langley*, Moses Hoper, Esq. of Great Marlborough-street, London, to Miss Buckland.

Died. At *Ratcliff*, B. Newman, Esq. At *Caversfield*, Joseph Bullock, Esq. upwards of forty years an upright and vigilant magistrate for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and formerly Representative in Parliament for the borough of Aylesbury.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Chancellor's Gold medals for the two commencing Bachelors, who shall acquit themselves the best in Classical Learning are this year adjudged to Mr. Charles James Blomfield and Mr. Richard Ward, both of Trinity College.

The Subjects for the Member's Prizes for this year, are, for the Senior Bachelors, *Quæ præcipue sint labentis Imperii Indicia?* For the middle Bachelors. *Quanquam Histrionis Artem miremur, quærendum tamen, utrum Mores Hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat Scæna?*

The subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year is *The Holy Wars.*

Messrs. Sherard Beecher, John Henry Browne, and Thomas Holmes, Masters of Arts, and Robert Towers, Thomas Jephson, John Fiott and Miles Bland, Bachelors of Arts, all of St. John's College, are elected Foundation Fellows of that Society, and Mr. Henry Attlay, B. A. of the same college, is elected a Fellow on the foundation of Mr. Platt.

Mr. Benjamin Pullan, B. A. of Clare-hall, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. Thomas Browne, Master of Christ College, and the Rev. Henry Manning of Clare-hall, Rector of Stokeintinhead, Devonshire, are admitted Doctors in Divinity.

Edward Collins, Esq. of Pembroke-hall, is admitted Bachelor in Physic, and Mr. Joseph Blandford, of Trinity-hall, Bachelor in Law.

Messrs. Charles Blisk, of St. John's-college, John Cooke, of Emmanuel, Thomas Turton, of Catherine-hall, George Broderick, of Jesus-college, Henry Finch of Christ's, John Clarkson, of Trinity-college, and Robert Walker, of Pembroke-hall, are admitted Master of Arts, and Messrs. John Lincoln Bond, of Emmanuel-college, and Samuel Reeve, of Caius-college, Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. James Oakes, M. A. of Trinity-college is instituted to the rectory of Ruttlesden in Suffolk.

The Rev. John Holme, M. A. Fellow of St. Peter's-college, is instituted to the vicarage of Hinton, St. Andrews.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, late of St. John's-college, is appointed a Canon of Windsor.

The Rev. William Cooper, B. D. Fellow of St. John's, is presented to the living of Wadingham, St. Mary's and St. Peter's, with the chapel of Smetterby, in the county, and diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of Dr. John Barker, the late Master of Christ's-college.

Married. At *Cambridge*, John Isaac Heard, Esq. of Peterhouse-college, and of Kinsale, in Ireland, to Miss Mary Wilkes, daughter of the late Hope Wilkes, Esq. of Lofts, Essex.

Died. At *Sauston Hall*, aged 74, Ferdinand Huddleston, Esq.

CHESHIRE.

Died. At *Cheshire*, Edward Vernon, Esq. of Dee-bank. Mrs. Lowndes, relict of the late Mr. James Lowndes of Somerford Booths. At *Knutsford*, Mrs. Legh, relict of the late Henry Cornwall Legh, Esq. of High Legh. Aged 23, at *Northwich*, Mr. William Wright Probart, eldest son of William Probart, of Chester, Esq.

CORNWALL.

Married. At *Woodlands*, Capt. Thomas Ball Sullivan, of the Royal Navy, to

to Miss Henrietta Pinda James, daughter of the late Capt. Henrietta James, R. N.

Died. At *Bridgerule*, the Rev. John Kingden, M. A. formerly Fellow of Exeter-college, Oxford, and many years an active magistrate for the counties of Devon and Cornwall. At *Penzeance*, aged 70, Mr. Joseph Whicher. He had practised Medicine in that town and neighbourhood for nearly fifty years.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Brigham*, Mr. Richard Harrison, of Todcroft, in Corbeck, to Miss Robinson, commonly known of late, by the familiar appellation of *Mary of Buttermere.*

Died. At *Carlisle*, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Nanson. At *Whitehaven*, aged 35, Mrs. Bristow, wife of Samuel Bristow, Esq. and sixth daughter of John Joseph Bacon, Esq. of Douglas in the Isle of Man.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At *Matlock*, Mr. Octavius Thomas Oldknow, of Nottingham, to Miss Susannah Wilson, second daughter of the Rev. John Wilson, of Chapel House near Matlock-bath.—At *Derby*, Richard Hurt, Esq. second son of Charles Hurt, Esq. of Wirksworth, to Miss Caroline Shuttleworth, fourth daughter of Robert Shuttleworth, Esq. of Barton Lodge, Lancashire.

Died. At *Barrow upon Trent*, aged 74, Mr. Richard Sale.—At *Padfield*, aged 95, Mrs. Doxon.—At *Lee House*, near Ashborne, aged 80, Ralph Oakden, Esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. By special licence at Blackauton, near Dartmouth, Charles Martin Bulteel, Esq. of Plymouth to Miss Pinson, grand daughter of Andrew Pinson, Esq. of Wadstray House.

Died. At *Plymouth*, Richard Harrison, Esq. Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, Resident agent for transports at that fort.—At *Topsham*, aged 90, Mrs. Welland.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. By special licence, at Melbury, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Strangways, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty, to Lady Louisa Strangways, sister to the Earl of Ilchester.

Died. At *Lime Regis*, aged 87, Mrs. Warren.—At *Nether Compton*, near Sherborne, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Beaton, wife of Mr. George Beaton. She had been mistress of the Sunday School for the parishes of Over and Nether Compton, which was among the first of the kind established in this county, from its first institution; a trust which she unremittingly and conscientiously discharged, never suffering her scholars to absent themselves from the public worship at the church, nor forgetting to teach them their duty to God, and man. Many have to bless her for what knowledge they possess, and are become good members of society through her exertions and advice.

DURHAM.

Died. At *Durham*, aged 73, Mr. Henderson. He was one of the few surviving freemen of the old Charter of Durham, and senior brother of the Drapers Company. Few men were more generally respected.—Aged 77, Mrs. Salvin, widow of Anthony Salvin, Esq. late of Sunderland Bridge.—At *Dalton Perry*, aged 113, Joseph Yeal. In his earlier days, he had lived very freely, and was a great frequenter at cock fights, and horse races.—At *Darlington*, aged 81, Mrs. Stowell, relict of the late Mr. William Stowell.—At *Easington*, aged 83, the Rev. Benjamin Pye, L.L.D. Archdeacon of Durham, with the Rectory of Easington annexed, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Hart, in the county of Durham. The hand of Death has fallen heavy on this family, for two of his sisters, are also in this month's obituary. Mrs. Southwell,

Southwell, p. 488. and Lady Aston p. 497. They all died in the course of the same week.—At *Newnham*, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Thomas Simpson, Esq. —At *Ridley Hall*, aged 69, John Maughan, Esq.

ESSEX.

Died. At *Bromesberrow*, aged 54, Anabella Christiana, widow of Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, Esq.—At *Colchester*, aged 86, Mr. Leonard Nunn, formerly of Bradfield.—Aged 87, Mrs. Buxton, relict of Mr. J. Buxton, formerly a considerable distiller there.—At *Harwich*, Cha. Cox, Esq. late agent to his Majesty's Packets: he was senior Alderman of the borough, and had repeatedly served the office of Mayor.—At *Manningtree*, aged 90, Mrs. Buske, relict of Mr. Buske, formerly of Ipswich.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

An occurrence hitherto unprecedented in the city of Bristol, attended the late heavy fall of rain. The river Frome, which enters the city through Stapleton, ran on Wednesday sc'nnight and the following morning to such a height, that the adjacent meadows, rope walk, &c. were entirely inundated; as were also the Weirs, Newfoundland-street, Callowhill-street, Milk-street, Rosemary-lane, Old King-street, Merchant-street, St. James's Back, Broad-mead, &c. The inhabitants and provisions were actually conveyed to and fro in boats; in several streets the water rose to six feet in height. In the afternoon of Thursday the water rapidly subsided, and have now entirely disappeared. Bedminster, also contiguous to the new cut, presented one vast sheet of water; and all communication for foot passengers between it and Radcliff-hill was entirely stopped. The rapid course of the Avon also prevented several of the coasting vessels from coming up to their usual moorings; and a barge was driven against one of the piers of Bristol bridge, and immediately sunk.

Married. At *Bristol*, James Heaviside, Esq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Goddard, relict of the Rev. Thomas Wright Goddard.—Charles Cumming, Esq. of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers, to Miss Prichard, only daughter of Thomas Prichard Esq. of Newp ort, Monmouthshire.—At *Saintbury*, James West, Esq. of Allcott Park, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Joseph Roberts, Esq. of New Combe House.

Died. At *Clifton*, aged 67, Charles Wolseley, Esq. Admiral of the Red. —Mrs. Barker, wife of Samuel Barker, Esq. of Barnby Moor, in Nottinghamshire, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Brownlow Toller, of Bellenborough Hall, Lincolnshire.—Aged 49, Mrs. Shirley, relict of Edward Shirley, Esq. of Spring Garden, in the island of Jamaica.—At *Newnham*, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. John Matthews, Attorney. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire, while alone in a room above stairs the preceding day, and although assistance was immediately given by several of the family who heard her screams, she was so dreadfully burnt, that she expired a few hours after the accident. Mr. Matthews and one of his clerks, who ran to the spot on the first alarm, were much burnt in their endeavours to extinguish the flames.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. By special Licence, at Haye-du-Puits House, in the island of Guernsey, William Oliphant M'Gregor, Esq. of Balhaldies, Perthshire, Major of the 77th Reg. to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Le Marchant, Esq. of Guernsey.

Died. At *Wickham*, aged 77, Richard Maidman, Esq. He had been a Magistrate for the county upwards of twenty years. At *Swanwick*, Edward Houghton, Esq. At *Godshill*, in the Isle of Wight, aged 82, the Rev. Francis Worsley, many years vicar of that parish.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Huntington*, near Hereford, John King, Esq. of Glocester, to Miss Davis.

Died. At *Ross*, Mrs. Drew, relict of Daniel Drew, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *St. Alban's*, Mrs. Kinder, widow of the late Tomas Kinder, Esq.

KENT.

In consequence of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, a new county rate has been made by the Justices, at a late quarter session, by which the total rental of Kent, subject to the assessment, is considered to amount to 1,087,020l.; in the division of which sum, East Kent is called 416,459l., and West Kent, 670,561l., being a proportion, on a rough calculation, of a fraction more than 3-5ths for the Western Division, and of a fraction less than 2-5ths for the Eastern Division. The produce of the rate for East Kent, at twopence in the pound, is 3,470l. 9s. 10d., and for West Kent, at one penny in the pound, 2,794l. 0s. 1d.

The directors of Folkestone harbour have adopted the smaller plan of their engineer, which will contain about twenty-four acres at high water; this will completely accommodate the trade of the town, and afford shelter for coasting vessels. At Folkstone, where the coast is much exposed to south-west winds, circumstances are particularly inviting to the means of protection; for the cliffs, which are principally composed of clay, including many regular strata of hard stones, have in the lapse of years been washed down and decomposed, so as to leave immense quantities of loose rocks, so deposited above the level of low-water, as to mark out the foundation for peers to any extent that may be desirable, and to furnish on the spot materials of excellent quality for building them substantially, at the least possible expense. As the rocks have generally been regularly stratified, it is intended to take them in the state in which they are found, and place them in the peers without any workmanship or mortar, selecting those most regular in their form for the fronts of the walls.

Died. At *Canterbury*, aged 75, Mrs. E. Robertson, widow of Mr. Alexander Robertson, late of Wincheap.—Aged 82, Mr. Richard Mead.—At *Howletts*, aged 71, Lady Yates, relict of the late Mr. Justice Yates, and of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester.—At *Eastling*, aged 94, Mrs. Pegden.—At *East Langdon*, aged 84, Mrs. Gibbons.—At *Folkstone*, aged 92, Mrs. Brown—At *Fort Pitt*, near Chatham, aged 32, James Wilkie, Esq. late surgeon of the Royal Flintshire Militia.—At *Goodnestone*, aged 100, Mrs. Catharine Shocks. This old lady was born at Wingham, January 25, 1708, and during her life was never thirty miles from that place. She retained her faculties to the day of her death, and on the celebration of her hundredth birth-day, sung several songs with great vivacity.—At *Yalding*, Mrs. Simmonds, wife of John Simmonds, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At the Lancaster Assizes, the great cause sent from the Court of Chancery, to try the validity of the will of the late Mr. Perrin, of Warrington, came on before Mr. Justice Le Blanc. The testator, whose property amounts to more than 100,000l. disinherited his only daughter, if she should marry a Scotsman; she did marry a Mr. Geddies, a native of that part of the United Kingdom; she died under age, having survived the birth of her son only a few days. It was insisted on the part of this child, now an infant five years old, that the old gentleman was not sane for some time before he made his will. The cause excited an uncommon degree of interest, and curiosity to hear Mr. Garrow, attracted an immense multitude. The jury, without retiring, gave a verdict in favour of the will. Mr. Garrow then conducted three causes for Mr. Geddies, against three London Insurance Companies, in each of which he recovered 5000l.

Married. At *Liverpool*, John Phibbs, of Spotfield, in the county of Sligo, Esq. to Miss Ann Renshaw, second daughter of the Rev. S. Renshaw, Vicar of St. Nicholas.—James Alexander Hudson, Esq. to Miss Sarah Hodges, of Bontney, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. J. Dickson, merchant, to Miss Maria Cribbin, of Douglas, in the Isle Man.—At *Warrington*, J. H. Clough, Esq. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Harriet Parr, daughter of Joseph Parr, Esq.—At *New Cauren*,

Church, in Rossendale, Mr. James Munn, cotton manufacturer of Holt-mill, to Miss Elizabeth Lord, fourth daughter of Mr. Edward Lord, of Roughlee.

Died At *Manchester*, aged 86, Mr. James Bowden.—At *Liverpool*, aged 73, Mr. John Hope, of Rigby-street, architect.—At *The Abbey*, Isle of Man, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Thomas Moore, Esq. his majesty's deempster.—At *Castletown*, Isle of Man, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Stephenson, relict of the late Frederick Stephenson, Esq. of Ballodoole.—At *Burnley*, aged 84, Mr. John Radcliffe. It is remarkable, that his great grand-father, grand-father, and father, as well as himself, died in the 84th year of their age. He was the father of twelve children, grand-father to sixty-six, and great grand-father to twenty, total ninety-eight.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Belgrave*, aged 47, Joseph Winter, Esq. son of the late Lieut. Col. Winter, of the Royal Artillery.—At *Peterborough*, aged 71, William Platel, Esq.—At *Sapcote*, aged 51, Mr. Joseph Smith, an opulent grazier. As he lived beloved, so he died lamented by all who knew him. In consequence of a paralytic seizure in the autumn, he had been for some time deprived of the use of his right leg and hand, but he bore his affliction with the patience and resignation of a chritian. His skill in music, and an uncommonly fine voice, uniformly and regularly exerted in aid of the public worship of the established church, to which he was sincerely and zealously attached, contributed to render the Sapcote choir for many years one of the most respectable in the county.

By the death of the late John Coltman, Esq. (see p. 288.) the town of Leicester has lost one of its principal literary ornaments, and society has been deprived of a most valuable member, whether we consider him as a scholar of profound learning, as an antiquary of considerable research, or as a man and a christian distinguished by his simplicity, his candour, his humanity, his love of truth, and his attachment to he genuine principles of civil and religious freedom. Nature had cast him in no ordinary mould, and given him no common talents. He was a striking instance of the elevation and triumph of native genius above the adventitious circumstances of fortune and of situation. Himself engaged in trade, and placed in a town more remarkable for its manufactures than for its learning, he might have trod the common path of thousands, who have lived, grown rich, and died, forgotten. Such men are necessary to maintain the state of the world; but of such men Mr. Coltman was not one. Not assimilating with the maxims or the spirit of trade, he neither followed the one, nor imbibed the other. Hence, when his warehouse required his presence, he was more frequently to be found in his study, raised above this world by a contemplation of the works of nature and of Providence, or by a perusal of the writings of the poets and orators of Greece and Rome. Absorbed in speculations and in disquisitions, which, whilst they exercised all the high powers of his mind, afforded to him a pure and unmixed delight, his spirit could not stoop to the petty cares, anxieties, and forms of ordinary men. His circumstances were easy, and riches were never the objects of his desire. He was therefore but little known; and was generally looked upon as a man of an eccentric character, destitute of the knowledge of common life. But if to live be to exercise the faculties of thought and of reason, and to employ all the intellectual powers with which we are endowed, and not merely to eat and to drink and to labour, then, indeed, he knew how to live in a superior degree to most of his contemporaries; for few men were ever blessed with so clear a perception and so exquisite a relish of the sublime and beautiful, or with so much time and leisure to indulge his favourite taste to the latest period of a long life. The study of the ancient classics, and of the antiquities of his country, were so much his favourite objects, as to justify a hope that he may have left behind him some writings on these subjects in a state to be given to the world. To those who knew him best, this slight tribute of respect from one who honoured him when living, and laments him now that he is no more, will not be unacceptable, and to those who knew him not, it will convey a faint sketch of one of the "most ingenious, unassuming, amiable of mankind."

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A plan is in contemplation for rendering the Witham navigable for coasting vessels up to Lincoln, by widening the locks at present in it to twenty feet, and by raising the iron bridge over the river at Boston, to admit the vessels passing under it at high water.

At the late fair at Grantham there was the greatest show of sheep ever known. The computed number being upwards of 50,000, 38,000 of which were tolled and sold. Lamb-hogs made as much as 45s. a head.

Married. At *Great Grimsby*, Capt. Huson, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Marshall, eldest daughter of Wm. Marshall, Esq.

Died. At *Lincoln*, aged 65, Mrs. Kent, wife of George Kent, Esq. an alderman of the corporation.—Aged 93, Thomas Squires, a Chelsea pensioner. He fought under General Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec.—At *Epworth*, aged 68, the Rev. Joshua Gibson. This worthy pastor had held the curacy of Epworth forty-five years.—At *Asterby*, near Louth, John Oldham, Esq.—At *Spilsby*, aged 93, Mrs. Bourne. A long life of serenity and cheerfulness, without any querulous complaints, supported by christian faith and christian practice, gave honour and respect to age, and rendered the hour of death calm and composed.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married. At *Monmouth*, the Rev. Wm. Probyn, rector of Pershore, Worcestershire, to Miss Sarah Willis, youngest daughter of the late R. Willis, Esq.

NORFOLK.

Captain Manby's invention of throwing a rope to a ship stranded, on a lee shore, for the purpose of saving the crew, proved the certainty of its never-failing success on the Elizabeth, of Plymouth, which was wrecked on the beach at Yarmouth in the tremendous gale of the 12th February, at upwards of 150 yards from the shore. A galloper carriage, drawn by one horse, brought with considerable expedition every requisite for the service. A 5½ inch royal mortar being dismounted, a 1½ inch rope, having a 24-pounder shot attached to it, was faked in its front; about two feet from the shot the rope passed through a collar of leather, effectually preventing its burning; being projected by one pound of powder more than a hundred yards over the vessel, part of the rope fell upon the rigging; the people on board returning a rope by the one sent, hauled off a stout rope, with a smaller one reeved through a tailed block; the larger being made fast to the foot of the maintop-mast, the other end to a long gun-tackle, secured to three iron shod stakes, driven triangularly in the ground; the tackle being boused, kept the rope sufficiently tight, and by persons reeving of the fall as the ship rolled, prevented danger to the rope, or to what it was lashed being carried away; the tailed block was made fast under the large rope, and each end of the small rope to the extremities of a hammock, extended to a stretcher of wood (fitted up like the pole of a tent, for the convenience of a carriage) having gudgeons with forelock pins, through which was rove the great rope. By the assistance of one person from the shore, the hammock travelled to and fro, bringing all the people who were assembled in the maintop one by one in perfect ease and safety; a service that can always be performed when it is impossible for any boat to give the least assistance, and be done, when persons are initiated in the several uses, in a quarter of an hour. Every person present testified their highest approbation, and it was the universal opinion, that had such an apparatus been employed at Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Winterton, and Happisbro', on the 18th of February, 1807 (on which distressing day the idea first suggested itself to the inventor) more than an hundred lives would have been saved. Some days afterwards experiments took place at Winterton, in the presence of J. B. Huntingdon, Esq. Capt. Poulden, commanding the Sea Fencibles (all of whom attended), Mr. Wheatley, of Mundesley, and numerous persons residing in that neighbourhood, to ascertain the time in which assistance could be given in cases of actual shipwreck; when it was found the carriage could convey every necessary apparatus, the men required

quired to use the same, and to travel at the rate of eight miles an hour with two horses; a series of practice to know how far assistance could effectually be given then took place, by a regular gradation of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 ounces of powder, carrying a rope the different distances of 140, 182, 215, 249, 290, 310, and 332 against a fresh breeze; and to shew the certainty with which the service could be performed if projected in the eye of the wind, the inventor offered a bet to throw the rope within one yard of a pole set up at the distance of 300 yards, which he succeeded in, by its falling rather less than two feet from the object. It is most earnestly to be hoped, that this invention will be generally adopted, being a discovery of the greatest importance to this country and to the world at large.

Married. At *Cromer*, John Thruston Mott, Esq. of Barningham-hall, to Miss Sophia Partridge, youngest daughter of the late Henry Partridge, Esq.—At *East Dereham*, John Nelson, Esq. late of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Emily Smyth, fifth daughter of Thomas Smyth, Esq.

Died. At *Thetford*, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie, mother of the Rev. J. S. Mackenzie.—At *Melton House*, aged 18, Miss Astley, eldest daughter of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. It is most painful to add, that this excellent young lady, from the period of her life, her virtues, and acquirements, so peculiarly the object of affection and source of happiness in her family, has fallen a sacrifice to an accident, which has lately been alarmingly frequent: standing near a fire, and in the act of throwing some coals on it, part of her dress caught fire, and, being cotton, the whole of it was instantly in flames, and almost as instantly consumed; her person, at the same time, being so dreadfully burnt, that she survived little more than twenty-four hours.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At *Polbrook*, Charles Wall, Esq. of Shelford, Cambridgeshire, Lieut-Col. of the 67th Regiment, to Miss Isabella Johnson, third daughter of the Rev. George Johnson, of Norton, in Durham.

Died. At *Northampton*, aged 81, Mrs. Theodosia Wagstaff, relict of Mr. John Wagstaff, formerly of Daventry.—Mrs. Drought, one of the daughters of the late Rev. Stephen Langham, of Cottesbrook.—At *Great Houghton*, aged 82, Mrs. Rowe. Notwithstanding the advanced period which she attained, she retained the perfect use of all her faculties to the last.—At *Moulton*, aged 84, Mrs. S. Reynolds.—At *Peterborough*, aged 71, William Platell, Esq.—At *Dacco, in the East-Indies*, Lieut. Henry Mainwaring, of the third regiment of Native Infantry, eldest son of Rowland Mainwaring, Esq. of Northampton. While out at exercise on the 22nd of July last, he complained of a sudden attack in the head, and in a few minutes he was dead, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain. He is most sincerely lamented by his afflicted family, brother officers, and numerous friends, to whom his manly virtues and amiable qualities truly and deservedly endeared him.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died. At *Newcastle*, aged 89, Robert Roddam, of Roddam, Esq. senior Admiral of the Red. During his long and active life it may truly be affirmed, that the sovereigns under whom he had the honour to serve, never possessed an officer more zealous in their interests, or who had more at heart the honour of the British flag. In his character as a magistrate, he was most punctual in the discharge of his duty, and such was his well-known attachment to hospitality and benevolence that it may sincerely be regretted that he should be the last survivor of one of the most ancient families of this kingdom. —Aged 55, Richard Thomas Peareth, Esq. of Hedden House.—At *Whittingham*, aged 93, Mrs. Margaret Morrison.—At *Berwick*, aged 56, John Jeffreys, Esq.—At *Hexham*, aged 91, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died. At *Nottingham*, aged 84, Matthew Hulse, Esq. formerly a respectable silversmith in that town.—At *Thrumpton*, Wm. Craig, Esq. late Paymaster of the second battalion of the 35th regiment of foot.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson, M. A. Fellow of Brazen-nose College, and the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, Fellow of Corpus Christi, are appointed Public Examiners, and the Rev. William Bishop, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, is appointed one of the Public Preachers.

Mr. John Hughes, Commoner of Jesus College, is admitted a Scholar of that Society, and Messrs. William Abraham Shuldham, Henry John Ingleby, Thomas Carr, and Henry Matthew Hutchinson, are elected Scholars of University College.

The Rev. Thomas Lee, B. D. President of Trinity College, is admitted Doctor in Divinity.

The Rev. Frodsham Hodson and the Rev. John Darcey, M. A. of Brazen-nose College, the Rev. Samuel Pitt Stockford, and Rev. George William Hall, of Pembroke College, and Rev. Henry Antrobus Cartwright, of Trinity College, M. A. Students in Divinity, are admitted Bachelors in Divinity.

The Rev. James Henry Mapleton, Student in Law, of New College, is admitted Bachelor in Civil law.

Charles Griffith Wynne, Esq. and Rev. Reginald Heber, of All Souls College, and Rev. George Waldron, of St. Mary Hall, B. A. are admitted Masters of Arts Grand Compounders.

Mr. William Woolcombe, of Corpus Christi College, Rev. Orpheier William Kilvington, B. A. and Mr. John Gerrard Ellis, B. A. of Christchurch, Rev. John Bowle, of Exeter College, and Justly Hill, of New College, B. A. are admitted Masters of Arts.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. and Messrs. Walter Davenport, and William Squire Rulford, of Christchurch, Henry Read Quartley, of Queen's College, John Dunkerley, of Brazen-nose College, and Thomas Jones, of Magdalen College, are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The numbers of Degrees in Michaelmas Term was, two D. D. one D. C. L. four B. C. L. forty-six M. A. twenty-seven B. A.

In Lent Term, four D. D. twelve B. D. one B. C. L. thirty-four M. A. one D. Mus. forty-five B. A. one B. Mus.

The Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, have presented the Rev. Robert Prichard, B. A. Fellow of that Society, to the Rectory of Krotherfield-Peppard in this county and diocese.

W. W. Moncrieff, Esq. LL. D. of Balliol College, is appointed the King's Advocate-General at Malta.

Died. At *Chacombe*, Mrs. Mary Wykham, relict of the Rev. Richard Wykham, of Sulgrove, in Northamptonshire.—At *Banbury*, John Callow, Esq. a capital burgess of that town.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At *Barrow*, John Carver, Esq. of Chilton House, Polton-hill, Somerset, to Miss Harriett Hasell, of Barrow Cottage.—At *Madely*, John Mosely Carter, Esq. of Brosely, to Miss Badger, of Screws Park.

Died. At *Shrewsbury*, John Doyaston, Esq.—At *Uffington*, James Aris, Esq. first lieutenant of the Uffington company of Shropshire Volunteers.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Bath*, the Rev. Henry Lee Warner, eldest son of Henry Lee Warner, Esq. of Walsingham Abbey, to Miss Brydges, daughter of the late W. H. T. Brydges, Esq. of Tiberton-court, Herefordshire.—At *Bathwick*, William Tudor, Esq. to Miss D. Fenwick, second daughter of Nicholas Fenwick, Esq. of Lemmington, Northumberland.—At *Bishops Hull*, Henry Warre, Esq. of Taunton, to Miss Harrison, eldest daughter of Richardson Harrison, Esq.

Died. At *Axbridge*, aged 87, John Richards, Esq. Mayor of that Borough.—At *Bath*, aged 93, Lady Aston, relict of the late, and mother of the present Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. Her Ladyship was daughter of Henry James Pye, Esq. of Farringdon in Berkshire, one of the most ancient families

in England.—Aged 70, Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hill, of Lansdowne-crescent.—Lady Charlotte Murray, eldest daughter of the Duke of Athol.—Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow, in the county of Derby; whose title, with the estates, devolve upon his eldest son Roger, so named from his ancestor Roger de Toeni, Standard-bearer of Normandy, at the time of William the Conqueror, who was descended from Malahulclus, uncle to the famous Rolla, Duke of Normandy.—The Rev. Ralph Smith, many years Rector of Oaksey and Vicar of Netheravon, both in Wiltshire.—Roderick Gwynne, Esq. of Buckland, Lieut.-Col. of the third battalion of the Loyal Breconshire Volunteers.—At *Cucklington*, Mr. Skinner. He was buried the Sunday following, and according to his own request was put (dressed in the clothes he usually wore) into a green elm coffin made from a tree he had marked for that purpose but the morning preceding his death, when he was to all appearance in perfect good health.—At *Taunton*, Richard Aubrey, Esq. Colonel of the Royal Glamorgan Militia.—Mrs. Hanning, wife of William Hanning, Esq. of Dillington House, and daughter of Edward Lee, Esq. of Pinhoe, in Devonshire.—At *Turley*, Richard Atwood, Esq.—At *Watley*, near Frome, Farmer William Truman, who had nearly compleated his 104th year. He used to relate particularly the circumstance of his weeding corn at the time of the total eclipse, in 1715, when the darkness obliged him and his companions to leave the field; about three years since his memory became impaired as to many of the succeeding events of his life; at the same time his eyes began to fail him, but he retained the use of all his limbs till within a very few weeks of his death, and continued daily to milk some of his cows till within the last two years. Through his long life he possessed the character of an industrious and honest man.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Brewood*, Joseph Jellicorse, Esq. of Donnington, Shropshire.—At *Blymhill*, aged 80, John Brotherton, labourer, who in his youth had faithfully served his country for eighteen years in the grenadier company of the 57th Regiment, in which he fought at the battle of Minden. Boldness and intrepidity strongly marked the countenance of Brotherton. There was something noble in his whole appearance, and before the infirmities of age had bowed him down, his stature rather exceeded five feet ten inches. He was the strongest of three brothers, whose strength probably could not be matched by any three members of the same family in Britain. Some sense of religion distinguished him from the careless multitude; his manners were gentle; his general conduct was without offence. An anecdote illustrative of the care of Divine Providence deserves to be recorded in this account. On leaving his native cottage to enter the army, Brotherton, took with him a small bible, determining to make it the constant companion of his marches. Previous to an engagement it was his custom to put the book upon his breast between his coat and waistcoat, a practice to which he once owed the preservation of his life. In an action fought in Germany, while the 57th was engaged in close quarters with the enemy, he received a thrust from a bayonet directed against his breast. The point of the weapon after piercing his belt and coat, passed through the cover of his bible, and perforated fifty-two of the leaves. This book now remains in the possession of one of his brothers.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At *Beccles*, aged 53, Mrs. Howell, relict of the Rev. J. Howell, late of Ringsfield.—Aged 80, Mrs. Elmy, relict of the late William Elmy, Esq.—Aged 76, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Mr. Harvey Taylor.

SURRY.

Married. At *Eastsheen*, by special licence, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart. to Miss Hoare, eldest daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq. of Mitcham Grove.—At *Lambeth*, Tipping Thomas Rigby, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Ann Eliza Cousins, second daughter of John Cousins, Esq. of South Lambeth.—Mr. John Willmott, of Lewisham, Kent, to Miss Nunn, daughter of the late Martin Nunn, Esq. Bardwell, Suffolk.

Died.

Died. At *Richmond*, aged 70, Sir J. Pennyman, Bart. of Ormsby Hall, Yorkshire.—Suddenly at *Roehampton*, Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq.—At *Newington*, Samuel Tomkins, Esq.—Aged 17, Miss Maria Matilda Parflet. She was walking on the leads of the house of her aunt, at Bowyer's Rents, with an infant in her arms, accompanied by two other young ladies, when a trap-door, over a lumber loft, gave way, and the young lady, with the infant, was precipitated into the loft from a height of 16 feet. The infant did not sustain any injury, but Miss Parflet pitched on the back part of her head, and fractured her skull. She survived the accident but two hours.—At *Lower Tooting*, James Strachan, Esq. one of the Elder Brethren, of the Trinity house.—At *Clewer*, Mrs. Althorpe, wife of G. W. Althorpe, Esq. Mrs. Althorpe, her son, and two daughters, had returned home from a visit at half past eleven o'clock, when the former went into her bed-room, leaving her family in the drawing-room underneath. The shrieks of the mother alarmed her children, and on their hastening up stairs, Mrs. Althorpe was lying on the floor, with her clothes literally reduced to tinder: and she died in about three hours after. She had, it appeared, stood too close to the fire, which caught her light garments, and consumed them in a very few seconds. Coroner's verdict Accidental Death. The deceased has left eight children to bewail her loss.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Brighton*, by special licence, Brigadier General Henry Frederick Campbell, to Mrs. Knox, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, of the First Regiment of Guards.—At *Northiam*, Davis Giddy, of Treadra, in Cornwall, Esq. M. P. for Bodwin, to Miss Mary-Ann Gilbert, of East Bourne.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Barford*, Samson Cary, Esq of St. Thomas's, Southwark, t Mrs. Jane Shelburn.—At *Birmingham*, Mr. Joseph Welch, of St. Paul's square, to Miss Harriot Richards, of Vauxhall.

Died. At *Birmingham*, aged 74, Mrs. Esther Bradshaw, daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Bradshaw, of Kidderminster.—At *Hall Green*, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, formerly curate of St. Martin's church, Birmingham.

WESTMORELAND.

Married. At *Brough*, Mr. Joseph Wightman, of Kendal, to Miss Rudd, daughter of the late Thomas Rudd, Esq. of Brough, Sowerby.—At *Lambrig*, aged 61, Mr. Jonathan Wharton.—At *Kendal*, aged 60, Mr. James Watson, librarian to the Œconomical Library.—At *Firbank*, near Kendal, aged 80, the Rev. James Waistell, who had been minister of Firbank chapel forty-seven years.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At *Salisbury*, the Rev. Henry Hinxman, A. B. of Oriel college, Oxford, to Miss Charlotte Cotton, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Barfoot Cotton, canon residentiary of the cathedral of Salisbury.—At *Stone Easton*, Mr. Maskell, solicitor of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Miles, daughter of the late William Miles, Esq.

Died. At *Salisbury*, aged 83, Mrs. Collins, widow of Benjamin Collins, Esq. formerly a banker in this city, and many years printer of the Salisbury Journal. She survived her son, whose death is inserted in our Obituary, p. 282, exactly eight weeks.—Aged 76, Mr. John Young, many years steward to the late Lord Chedworth, and clerk to the Corporation of Taylors, in Salisbury, for upwards of fifty years.—At *Devizes*, Mrs. Anstey, wife of Benjamin Anstey, Esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Worcester*, Miss Mary Moulding, the last surviving daughter of the Rev. Mr. Moulding, of Wichenford.—At *Bengworth*, aged 99, Mrs. Canning, relict of Mr. Canning, formerly master of the Blue Coat School.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At *Elland*, the Rev. William Richardson, vicar of Ferry-Frytons, to

to Miss Charlotte Horton, third daughter of the late Joshua Horton, Esq. of Howrod.—At *Aske*, the Rev. William Wharton, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas.—At *Overton*, G. E. Dinsdale, Esq. of Middleham, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the late John Hutchinson, Esq. of Skipton.—At *Sculcoates*, the Rev. Robert Carruthers, curate of Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Cronkshaw, daughter of the late John Cronkshaw, Esq. of Thorley, in Hertfordshire.—At *Mappleton*, in Holderness, Mr. William Stanfast, chimney-sweeper, who stands *three* feet four inches high, to Miss Elizabeth Cranswick, a stout blooming girl, of that place!

Died. At *York*, aged 78, Mrs. Salvin, widow of Anthony Salvin, Esq. late of Sunderland Bridge.—Aged 54, Mr. Edward Bennington, one of the lay-choristers of York Cathedral, and the oldest member of that church;—he having been first admitted as a singing boy at ten years of age. He had many opportunities, in the course of his life, of bettering his fortune, by removing to other Cathedrals: but his veneration for St. Peter's of York, always inclined him to remain a denizen of that far-famed Min-ter In early life he was a protegee of the late Precentor, Mr. Mason, the celebrated poet, who entertained a high sense of his superior talents as a singer.—At *Beverley*, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunsley.—At *Halifax*, aged 43, William Alexander, M. D. —At *Hull*, aged 73, Lieutenant Jonathan Dove, of the Royal Navy. He was made Lieutenant in 1761.—Aged 84, Mr. Dryden, formerly of the Unicorn public house.—At *Clifton*, aged 90, Mrs. Kitchingham, relict of the late Rev. Richard Kitchingham, rector of Sessay, in the North Riding of this county. —At *Copmanthorpe*, at a very advanced age, Stephen Foster, Esq. formerly a Captain in the Royal Navy. He served under Sir George Rooke, at the capture of Gibraltar, in 1704.—At *Dodworth Green*, near Barnsley, aged 71, William Garlick, Esq.—At *Langold*, near Doncaster, Henry Gally Knight, Esq. He had walked out in the afternoon, and was soon after found by one of his labourers a corpse, having as is supposed expired in an apoplexy. He was formerly of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, LL. B. 1779.—At *Middleton*, aged 108, Mrs. Savage, relict of Captain J. Savage.—At *Whitby*, Mr. Robert Bosman, mariner. Having suffered under a long and severe indisposition, his dissolution was momentarily looked for some days before it took place; and his wife had actually began to make preparations for that event, when she was herself suddenly arrested by the hand of death, and expired after a few hours illness. Her husband died on the day of her funeral.

WALES.

A new Agricultural Society has been established in North Wales, under the title of *The Penllyn and Endernian Agricultural Society*, in the county of Merioneth; which has offered premiums for the best cart stallions, bulls, heifers, and Welch tups; the best crops of turnips and vetches; the best quickset fence; and rewards to husbandry labourers who have brought up the greatest number of children without parochial relief.

Married. At *Haverfordwest*, Joseph Carne, Esq. of Penzeance, to Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of Dr. Thomas—At *Tatley*, *Carmarthenshire*, the Rev. Henry Williams, of Llandyfryog, to Miss Jane Thomas.

Died. At *Abergavenny*, Mrs. Osborne, wife of Lewis Osborne, Esq. banker.—At *Lwingalizin*, near Brecan, Rees Price, Esq. surgeon, of Hay, a gentleman of eminence in his profession, whose death is deservedly lamented in the wide circle of his practice.—At *Maentwrag*, Merionethshire, aged 101, Barbara Williams.—At *Pen-y-bryn*, Denbighshire, aged 95, Mrs. Holland, relict of Hugh Holland, Esq. and last surviving branch of that family. The very valuable estate of Pen-y-bryn devolves to Mr. R. Jones of Glyn'r-Isaf, Carnarvonshire.—At *Presheign*, Radnorshire, aged 88, Mr. William Stanton, who had served the office of parish clerk fifty-four years. He was blind latterly, but lived to know his great great grand-daughter, who had living previous to his decease her father, grandfather, and grandmother, great grandfather and great grandmother, and the above mentioned great great grandfather, all of whom resided within thirty yards of each other.—At *Pontgarreg*, in the parish of Llandyssyl, Cardiganshire, John David

David Jenkin, shoemaker. He was a remarkable instance of the improvement natural genius is capable of by application without the assistance of education. He had made himself master of the English language so far as to understand the divines, historians, and politicians of the age, though he could neither ask nor answer the shortest questions in conversation in that language.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, Alexander Renny Taylour, Esq. of Borrowfield, to Miss Elizabeth Ramsay, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart.—Joseph Gillen, Esq. of Elliesland, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late James Fowler Baker, M. D. of Charlestown.—John Tod, Esq. W. S. to Miss Helen Duff, daughter of the late Alexander Duff, of Hutton, Esq.—At *Kirkaldy*, the Rev. Thomas Aitcheson, of Leith, to Miss Shirra, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Shirra.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, Lieut. Gen. John Campbell, of the Royal Marines.—Mrs. Susannah Adam, wife of John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin.—Edward Lawton, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.—John Shaw, aged 103. He retained his faculties till within a few months of his death.—Donald Campbell, Esq. of Sonachan.—At *Parton*, aged 34, the Rev. Archibald Glen, minister of that parish.—At *Achaleck, Argyleshire*, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Ardmarnock.—At *Alva*, the Rev. John Duncan, minister of that parish.—At *Armsaig*, in the island of Mull, aged 84, Mr. John M'Lean, surgeon, and on the second day following, Mrs. Christina M'Lean, his widow, aged 80.—At *Dingwall*, aged 75, James Wishart, M. D. late Physician in Cromarty.—At *Dunkeld*, Mrs. Stewart, of Dalguise.—At *Dumfries*, Miss Margaret Pagan, eldest daughter of the late David Pagan, Esq. of Lochfield.—At *Lerwick*, Mrs. Beatrix Colquhon, relict of the Rev. Thomas Miller.—At *Lossiemouth*, aged 82, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstown.—At *Kircudbright*, aged 84, William Lennox, Esq. late Provost of that burgh.—At *Knock*, aged 82, John Campbell, Esq. of Mishinish.—At *Stirling*, aged 70, Charles Buchan, Esq.—At *Thurso*, Samuel Burton, Esq.—At *Pathhead*, Mrs. Falconer, late of Durn. Amongst other legacies, she has left 200l. to the poor of the parish of Fordyce, and 50l. to the society in Edinburgh, called the Ladies Friendly Society, for the relief of servants and poor married women of good character.

In the island of *Jamaica*, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Robertson, eldest son of William Robertson, Esq. of Auchinroath, in the county of Elgin. If early virtue and superior accomplishments can lay claim to particular notice, well does the name of this lamented youth deserve to be recorded. He was incapable of doing a mean action, as well from a principle of virtue as from an innate pride, which made him look with indignation on every thing beneath the character of a gentleman. He possessed the most unbounded charity for all mankind, and his hand, as well as his heart, was always ready to assist the distressed to the utmost of his power. His sense of honor was keen and he was quick to resent, but the moment of reflection was never far distant, and ere his high and undaunted spirit had vented itself, the manly virtues of his heart made him the first to forgive, and where his reason told him he was in fault, he was ever ready to make atonement. The command of language which he possessed, both as a writer and a speaker, was uncommon in a youth of his age, as an instance of the latter it is perhaps not unworthy of record, that when about to leave the academy of Elgin, where he received the greater part of his education, after having delivered the oration prescribed him on the occasion of the holidays taking place, he altogether unexpectedly addressed himself to his preceptor (Mr. Anderson the present rector) in such eloquent and pathetic terms, so expressive at once of his gratitude to and love for that venerable character, to whom he acknowledged himself indebted for much of what he knew, as drew tears from every eye.

Such are faintly the outlines of the character of this accomplished and deservedly lamented youth, who gave a well founded promise, that had he lived, he would have enrolled his name among the great and good men of his country. W. A.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

An Engineer has been employed by Government to survey the line most practicable for the cut of a canal, from the branch of the Grand Canal, near Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare; and it cannot but gratify the public to understand, that the report of the engineer gives the most flattering encouragement to the design, and that charts and drawings, with the estimate of the expenses, have been all digested, preparatory to the execution of the plan. The number of locks upon this projected line of canal are three in number, in the design, less than those which have been necessary in an equal extent of the Grand Canal. The utility of such an undertaking demonstrates itself.

Married. At *Dublin*, Richard P. Moulson, Esq. of Wigan, in Lancashire, to Miss Leech, daughter of John Leech, Esq.—At *Convamore*, Cork, Richard Manmell, Esq. fourth son of the Dean of Leighlin, to the Hon. Catharine Hare, youngest daughter of Lord Ennismore.

Died. At *Cork*, at an advanced period, after an illness of considerable duration, Reuben Harvey, Esq. of the society of Quakers. To the usual acquirements of a gentleman, he united a vigour and strength of mind; a conception from which nothing could escape; a memory tenacious of what had been impressed upon it; and a power of reasoning and prejudging from circumstances, which in their combination formed him a man of the first order of ability, scarcely excelled, and equalled by very few. Those talents warmly cherished civil liberty; and for many years were exerted in its maintenance, against every effort at its depression. When the ministry had forced America from her connexion with England, and compelled her to assert her independence, he strenuously rebuked the measures which had pressed her to it, and ardently and zealously advocated her cause in conjunction with the best and ablest men of that time. By his intercourse with America, he supplied them with information to defend her; and through him were first communicated in the British parliament the most important occurrences of the war in America. The value of his talents was fully appreciated by some of the ablest statesmen who have been in the English administration; and a reliance upon his ability, his trust, and his honour, gained him their confidence and their friendship. His love of freedom, and his attachment to America, only ended with his life. In the pursuit to which Mr. H. had attached himself, his ability was never doubted; his integrity never questioned; as a commercial man, or as a politician, his mind was equally just and comprehensive. It was competent to all situations—to almost all subjects. In the softer relations of life, Mr. H. was as distinguished; he was a good and an affectionate father; a generous and a sincere friend. Few lived with more respect and credit; few have died more regretted.—At *Cashel*, James Wentworth Mansergh, Esq. many years Major of the 32d foot. —At *Ashgrove Limeric*, aged 100, Henry Upton, Esq.—At *Ranelagh*, the Rev. Thomas Corcoran, of Church-street chapel. As a clergyman he was pious, humane, and charitable; inculcating by his language, and proving by his example, that a virtuous and religious life is not only the best hope, but consolation of a dying christian; for it may be truly said of him, that under the most afflicting bodily pain, his resignation to the mandatory will of his Creator left an impression on the minds of those who were melancholy witnesses of his last moments never to be forgotten. As a friend, a companion, an intimate, those who knew him best will long regret his death and revere his memory.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Died. In *Jamaica*, Spencer George Townsend, Esq. Receiver of Fees and Paymaster of Contingencies in the Navy Office. He was much respected and highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends, and died deservedly lamented. —At *New York*, James Barry, Esq. a native of Cork, in Ireland, who had resided in America for many years as Consul General from the Prince Regent of Portugal to the Eastern States. He had lately prepared for his removal to a more

more temperate climate, but the sudden closure of the ports frustrating his intentions and his hopes, he ended his life in a country which had been the scene of much of his useful activity, and of which he was from many causes a warm admirer. To the inhabitants of New York he was endeared by his many and eminent virtues, of which the present emotions of his numerous acquaintance are the proof and the eulogium. He was benevolent, generous, and humane; the friend of the poor and helpless no less than the companion of the great. The city of Washington contains a monument of his piety—a church built at his own expence, where the ashes of a daughter were not long ago deposited, and which has been destined, alas! too soon to call for his own.—At *Baturin*, in the Ukraine, aged 61 years, William Statter, Esq. a native of Beverley, in Yorkshire: than whom a better man, in all the tenderest relations of life, never lived. He was as much esteemed for the benevolence of his heart, his unaffected modesty, and the uncommon suavity of his manners, as he was distinguished by his mechanical ingenuity, and by his great ability and inflexible integrity in the transactions of business; by the exercise of which talents he improved the extensive domains which he superintended, and thereby increased the immense revenues of the noble family of Razoumoffsky, not only beyond all former example, but far beyond expectation. But what to his feelings was a more satisfactory consequence of his management, was the effect which it produced in meliorating the condition of the many thousands of peasants under his direction. Thus did this excellent person, in a distant region, reflect credit upon his native country, and endear his memory to all who either lived under his influence or enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Intelligence from the East Indies states, that Doondea Khan, a zemindar in the conquered provinces near Allyghur, having rebelled, and refused to make the payments due by him to the Company, a resolution was taken to reduce him by force. Accordingly Major General Dickens was sent with a considerable body of troops in October last against his fort of Commona. Regular approaches having been made, a breach was deemed practicable, and an assault took place on Nov. 18th. Notwithstanding the valour and perseverance of the assailants, they were at length obliged to retreat; in the course of the night, however, the enemy, dreading the event of another attack, evacuated the fort, which was taken possession of next day by the British. The loss sustained on this occasion was serious, amounting in men and officers to 134 killed, and 516 wounded. A lieutenant-colonel and five captains are among the former.

In the West Indies, the little island of Marigalante was taken possession of without resistance by an English frigate on March 3d. A civil war is raging in St. Domingo between Christophe and Petion, each of which is at the head of a strong party.

Accounts have been received of the safe arrival at Brazil of the prince-regent of Portugal, who met with a loyal reception from the inhabitants.

The squadron of Sir John Duckworth, after crossing the Atlantic in pursuit of the Rochefort squadron, is returned to England. It since appears that, notwithstanding all the rumours to the contrary, the Rochefort squadron sailed to Toulon and made a junction with the fleet of that port. Where they now are is uncertain; and the strong reports which prevailed towards the beginning of the month of an action in the Mediterranean, have proved utterly unfounded.

From

From the official account of the capture of the fort of Scylla, it appears that the garrison were not made prisoners, as asserted in the French account, but were withdrawn by sea to Sicily with little loss.

A Danish man of war of 74 guns was taken and burnt on the shore of Zealand by two English men of war on March 22d. Only one other vessel of that force remains to the navy of Denmark.

The Swedes have continued to retreat in Finland before the Russians, but it is said that the latter are at present halting for want of provisions. Meantime the Swedes are preparing for a vigorous defence of their country, and a detachment of their army is said to have entered Norway. No French troops had arrived in Zealand so late as April 10th, and the Sound was so well guarded by English and Swedish ships that no immediate danger of an invasion from Denmark was apprehended.

At Lisbon much distress prevails on account of a scarcity of provisions approaching to a famine. This is occasioned partly by the number of French troops in Portugal, who have taken possession of the magazines, and partly by the English blockading squadron, which prevents the usual supply of corn from abroad. Application is said to have been made to our commander, Sir C. Cotton, from the French General, for permission to suffer vessels laden with provision to enter the Tagus, with which he did not think himself warranted to comply without directions from home.

Spain has been the scene of some extraordinary transactions. French troops have continued to pour into that kingdom, and a body of them by stratagem obtained possession of the strong citadel of Pampelona, one of the keys of the country on the side of the Pyrenees. In the meantime great agitations prevailed at court, and the Prince of Peace, apprehending the downfal of his power, was laying a scheme for alarming the imbecile king into a retreat to Seville, and thence, probably, to South America. On March 15, a report was current at Madrid that the king and queen were about to withdraw; and the Spanish guards were ordered for Aranjuez, leaving only two Swiss regiments at Madrid. The populace assembled, and intreated the Spanish soldiers not to abandon their country and protect the flight of the monarch. Those of the ministry who were unfavourable to the measure sent emissaries to call in the people from the surrounding country; and on the 17th the insurgents made an attack on the palace of the Prince of Peace at Aranjuez, but were repulsed by his guards. Being, however, joined by the body-guards, they forced the palace, whence the Prince made his escape, while his brother was arrested. The French ambassador arrived at Aranjuez on that day, and a decree was issued in the king's name, dismissing the Prince of Peace from all his employments. The populace, however, still remained in a state of insurrection at Madrid and Aranjuez, and pillaged several houses of persons attached to the court. On the 19th the king put forth another decree, in which he announced that he had abdicated the throne in favour of his son, the Prince of Asturias. On the 20th the latter, under the name of Ferdinand VII. issued an edict, confiscating all the effects of the Prince of Peace, and nominating the duke of Infantado colonel of the guards, and president of Castille. The council at the same time published an address to the public of Madrid, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity and confidence in the government. Although the French have not ostensibly

ostensibly interfered in this revolution, it cannot be doubted, considering their power in Spain, that it has been effected at least with the acquiescence, if not by the authority of Napoleon.

Mr. Rose is returned from America, without having effected any thing material towards restoring a good intelligence between the countries. English ships of war are still refused admittance or relief at the ports of the United States. The embargo occasions numerous failures among the mercantile people of that country, but there seems no probability of its being taken off during the present state of European politics.

A great expedition, probably for the northern seas, under Admiral Saumarez and General Moore, is preparing, and the embarkation of troops is diligently going on at Ramsgate and Harwich.

In parliament the principal business before the Easter recess was the Chancellor of the Exchequer's introduction of his Ways and Means for the current year. He proposed the issue of four millions of exchequer bills in lieu of those funded, and a loan of eight millions, the interest of which is to be raised by certain additions to the stamp duties, and regulations in the assessed taxes.

Lord Castlereagh, secretary at war, has introduced a new plan of national defence, of which the particulars will be given hereafter.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We know of no period in the midst of an extensive war, and when nothing was said about negotiation, at which stocks stood so high as of late. The average rate of the 3 per cent. Consols during last month has been 66. Various causes have contributed to this. The sinking fund is now so powerful in its operation as to sweep off a large proportion of the floating stock; the loan, it is ascertained, will be small; money is not scarce, and since the issue of the April dividends, may be said to have been plenty; but above all, the non-employment of capital in various branches of foreign commerce, such as the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the American trade, creates a new fund which can no where be so conveniently vested as in the stocks.

The mercantile world were in hopes that Mr. Rose would have brought back decisive intelligence in regard to our dispute with America, but there are now scarcely any expectations that it will be brought to a speedy decision. The general idea, however, is, that war will not ensue, and that the effects of the embargo on the minds of the Americans have been salutary, by teaching them to prize the blessings of peace. The mission of Mr. Rose was, in our opinion, not only a proper, but a wise measure. It gave satisfaction to the Americans without causing any abasement to us. Both sides will now proceed to the discussion of the points at issue with calmness, and free from the irritation which the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeak would otherwise have left behind it. It will be in vain for the Americans to insist on our giving up the right of searching merchant ships for British seamen, for we never will relinquish it.

The manufacturing and mercantile interests are deeply occupied with the rumoured expedition against Spanish America. Government very properly observes considerable secrecy both on the destination of this expedition and on the particular mode in which it may be carried into effect; but if we are to judge from certain indications of a pretty positive nature, it is intended for Caraccas, and is likely to be conducted on the liberal plan of giving a separate and a free government to the Spanish colonies. Conquest by this country is out of the question. It would be an extremely difficult and expensive undertaking in the case of a people so different from ourselves in religion and in manners. But emancipation is a much more simple and practicable measure, and its political as well as its commercial results would be far more advantage-

ous to us than those of conquest. We should thus be relieved from the expence of protection; the progress of an independent state is always more rapid than that of a colony; its inhabitants would consequently be better customers to us in the one case than in the other; they could both buy more and pay us quicker. No fear but they would continue to trade with us, however much they might be left to their own choice. The United States of America afford a case in point, to show that merchants will always traffic where they can buy goods best. After the American war, there was a strong prejudice against us in that country, and a no less strong one in favour of France. The governments both of France and the United States wished the two countries to trade together to a great extent; but all in vain. The Americans found the British manufactures better in quality; sometimes cheaper, and at all times likely to be afforded at a longer credit. National predilection, therefore, gave way, as it always has done, to national interest. If we apply these remarks to the question of future connexion with the inhabitants of Spanish America, we shall find that there will be no necessity, in the event of their emancipation, to tie them down to trade with us by treaties of commerce. Of all arguments the evidence of their own interest will be the most powerful and lasting.

The other great question which occupies the mercantile world is one to which we have more than once adverted before—the proposed introduction of sugar into the distilleries in lieu of grain. Of all plans, the best for the country would be, to open the distilleries to both equally; but this would be incompatible with the due collection of the revenue, and one or other must be exclusively adopted. The Committee appointed to inquire and report upon this matter have decided in favour of sugar, and the question will soon be brought very seriously before parliament. It is an important fact, that the majority of the Committee were country gentlemen; and the case must be a strong one to win over men proverbially attached to their own views. In ordinary times it is not likely that it would ever have been proposed to substitute sugar for barley, but in our present peculiar situation, the probability is, that parliament will consider that there are very cogent reasons for this measure, taking care, however, scrupulously to protect the landed interest from injury. This it is proposed to effect by introducing a clause in the bill to enjoin the Privy Council to stop the distillation from sugar in case barley falls below a reasonable price; and to resume the distillation from barley within thirty days from that date. It appears that we have been in the habit of importing yearly 300,000 quarters of grain from abroad, but it is not probable during the present year that we shall receive the hundredth part of this quantity, since not only the Baltic but America are sealed up, and likely to remain so. Apprehensions, therefore, are entertained, that grain will be scarce and dear; and it seems of great importance to husband our stock by saving as much as we can by the substitution of other articles, whenever substitution is practicable. It is computed that about 300,000 quarters of grain would be saved to the country by the use of sugar in the distilleries. This measure would also lessen considerably the distresses of the West India planters, and render them more able to pay their share of the public burdens. The property tax, for instance, which at present is next to nothing from this class of the community, because their incomes are next to nothing, would, in the event of relief being afforded, supply at once a fund greater than the new taxes of the present year. We have certainly no disposition to extend relief to the West India planter at the expence of the British farmer; but in the present case it seems to us that the farmer neither is nor can be a loser, unless he account it a loss that barley is prevented from rising to an exorbitant price. We trust that he is too patriotic to desire individual profit at the public expence; or to wish, in a season when the burdens of war are so severely felt, that these burdens should be aggravated by scarcity.

Both an East and a West India convoy have sailed during last month, and another East India convoy of small extent is on the point of departure. The expected fleet from Bengal and Madras arrived all well about three weeks ago. The latest letters from Calcutta arrived by the Surat Castle, armed ship, and come down so late as the middle of December.

PRICE

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock	232¾ 3 2¾
3 per Cent. reduced	65⅛ ¼
3 per Cent. Cons.	66⅛ 66
4 per Cent.	83¼ 2⅝ 3
5 per Cent. Navy	98¼ 7⅞ 8¼
Imp. Annuities	18¼ ⅜ 5-16
India Stock	178 7¼ 8
Ditto Bonds	par. 1 prem.
Exch. Bills	6s. 8d. prem.
Consols for opening	66⅜

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in APRIL 1808; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.*

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 635l. dividing 40l. per share per annum, clear of the property tax.—*Leeds and Liverpool*, 176l. with the half yearly dividend of 4l. per share.—*Grand Junction*, 92l. to 93l.—*Grand Junction Loan* (not optional) 8l. per cent. discount.—*Trent and Mersey Navigation Bonds*, 10l. per cent. discount.—*Derby Canal*, 94l.—*Croydon*, 55l.—*Ellesmere*, 54l.—*Grand Surrey*, 46l.—*Huddersfield*, 17l. to 19l.—*Kennet and Avon*, original shares, 22l.—*West India Dock Stock*, 143l. 10s. to 149l.—*London Dock*, 109l.—*Globe Insurance*, 111l.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR APRIL, 1808.

Sowing the Lent corn may now be said to be generally finished, excepting the late-sown barley; and never was the business of the spring more successfully performed in all or most respects, nor have the fallows ever worked better, or the lands displayed a finer tilth.

Corn and crops of every description look well, shewing the want of nothing but rain and warm weather, the former of which has been, it is supposed, universal within the last few days.

In the great scarcity of cattle food experienced this season, the thousand-headed cabbage, mentioned in the last report, has been of inexpressible service wherever used. This plant has produced heads upwards of a yard in diameter, and of great weight. They were introduced from the South of France by Mr. Gibbs, of Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture. In North Britain the distress for food for their stock has been this year beyond all late precedent, and as the thousand-headed cabbage resists the severest parts, in all probability it would there be a most valuable article in addition to their turnips.

Both fat and lean stock in vast plenty; pigs in plenty at present; but it is judged that fat meat will be scarce in summer, from the backwardness of the grass. In Yorkshire, cattle are cheaper than has been known for some years, which is also materially the case in Scotland, not more from the scarcity of keep than the vast extension of the breed of all kinds. The same cause also subsists in Wales.

Smithfield.—Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Mutton, do. Veal, 4s. to 7s. Lamb, 6s. to 8s. Pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 2d. Irish do. 5s. 2d. Fat, 4s. 8d. Skins, 12s. to 20s.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The weather being dry and favourable for sowing in the early part of the preceding month, the greater part of the spring corn is nearly sown, excepting the barley, which is to follow the crops of Swedish turnips; the lands having been

been well frosted, work kind and mellow. But the cold winds we have recently experienced, accompanied with storms of hail, rain, and snow, have considerably checked vegetation, and caused the winter grain and early-sown spring corn to appear much chilled and very sickly, particularly so on cold moist soils. The meadows and pastures equally suffer.

Winter tares, rye-grass, and clovers, so much wanted for feeding sheep, ewes, and lambs, are very backward. Hay and all kinds of fodder both scarce and dear, from the severity of the spring, which has also had a considerable effect on the sales and prices of lean stock at the recent fairs and cattle markets, where buyers have been scarce, and the value of lean cattle much reduced, more so than usual at this season for some years past.

Cows and calves sell well, and are in demand, as are also cart horses and small stores for the dairy.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	71	0		59	7
Rye	49	1		42	8
Barley	39	6		37	2
Oats	31	8		32	2
Beans	55	8		62	10
Peas	61	7		62	4
Oatmeal	45	11		27	7
Bigg	—	—		31	8

ERRATA.

In Mr. Hope's paper, p. 410, l. 16. for *same* read *former*.